

The Weather

Today—Rain probably ending in morning. Temperature above freezing; windy and colder tonight. Yesterday—High, 35; low, 19. Frost—on consumption to date, 62 per cent of yearly amount.

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U. S. Forces Capture Half of Manila, Big Prison Camp in Surprise Thrust

Labor Bill Faces Hard Sledding In Senate

Substitute Measure Will Be Offered By Taft; Harness Plan Is Favored

By the Associated Press

The Administration-backed "work-or-jail" manpower bill, passed by the House, headed into further stormy sailing in the Senate yesterday.

Senator Taft (R., Ohio), chairman of the Republican Steering Committee, told a reporter he will offer the House-defeated compromise measure proposed by Representative Harness (R., Ind.), described by Taft as a continuance of the voluntary system of manpower control.

The May Bill, which would make Selective Service registrants between 18 and 45 subject to jail sentences if they declined to stay on war jobs or transfer to them, is before the Senate Military Committee for possible action today.

Committee consideration was complicated over the weekend by the assertion of Senator Johnson (D., Colo.), a member, that the War Department had changed its stand about who should administer the measure and had thereby "sabotaged" it.

Army Changes Its Mind

As passed by the House, the bill would leave enforcement to Selective Service. The Senate committee previously has voted to amend it to place the directing powers in the hands of War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes. Johnson said War Department officials were on public record as favoring the Byrnes administration but had told Senators privately that they wanted Selective Service to have control.

This was just one offshoot, however, of the growing battle which Taft hoped might be compromised along the lines of the Harness bill, which was beaten in the House by a 188-178 vote. Briefly, that measure would direct local draft boards to make inventories of those deferred, authorize the War Manpower Commission to order employers to discharge "boarded" workers.

"I don't know how acceptable the proposal will be to the Senate," Taft said, "but it ought to be attractive to those who don't want to vote for the 'work or jail' measure."

Resolution Is Proposed

Senator Kilgore (D., W. Va.) indicated the Harness measure would be more favorably received by those of his belief that no new legislation is necessary than the House-approved bill.

"We don't need to pass any of these bills now," he declared. "We could do the job by a simple resolution giving the War Manpower Commission statutory authority to fix employment ceilings on individual plants and providing travel expenses for workers who want to go voluntarily to a war job away from their homes."

Coal operators particularly had told him, Kilgore said, that enactment of the "work or jail" bill would hamper production.

They are afraid, he said, that "green" men might be ordered into their mines, with a consequent increase in accidents and potential interruption to production.

Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) said yesterday he will renew his See MANPOWER, Page 2, Col. 6.

Strong Winds, Cloudy Skies Forecast for D. C.

Winds from the north increasing in strength to about 35 miles an hour will bring cold, cloudy skies today, with rains letting up some time this morning, the forecaster said last night. Early morning will find thermometers at about 32 degrees.

Toward evening, the skies will clear, although the wind probably will not diminish noticeably. Yesterday's south wind of about 15 miles an hour brought the city a high temperature of 35 degrees at 4 p. m., following the 6:40 a. m. low of 19 degrees.

Average February temperatures here are 35 degrees, compared to the January average of 33½ degrees. February's average high is 49½ degrees.

Wallace Curbs May Peril Bill, George Warns

By International News Service

Senator Walter F. George (D., Ga.), warned House Republicans yesterday that their drive to amend the George bill divorcing multi-billion dollar Federal lending agencies from the Commerce Department might kill the measure.

The purpose of the bill is to pave the way for confirmation of former Vice President Henry A. Wallace as secretary of a vastly diminished Commerce Department.

George expressed the fear that the net result of the activities of the House Republicans might be to head the legislation into a veto by President Roosevelt, if, in fact, it succeeded in clearing the final hurdles through Congress.

The Senator, who is chairman of the powerful Finance Committee, had reference to amendments proposed by Representative Jesse Wolcott (R., Mich.), which virtually would strip the new Commerce Secretary of all financial powers.

George made the following general observation regarding the effect of the Wolcott amendments: "If the measure becomes too complicated with amendments, the See WALLACE, Page 7, Column 1.

2 D.C. Area Men Die in Action, 3 Are Missing

West Point Graduate Reported Wounded; Navy Carpenter Killed

District of Columbia men killed, reported through February 4: Army, 508; Navy, 116; Marines, 59; Coast Guard, 5. Total, 688. Total casualties to date for the armed services, 737,342.

A Navy carpenter's mate and an Army private have been killed, three other area men are missing. A 1923 West Point graduate has been wounded and an airman, formerly reported missing, is a prisoner.

KILLED

Carpenter's Mate 3/C Roy Westley Tuttle, 20, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Tuttle, 713 D st. ne.

Pfc. Orndorff H. Cameron, 25, husband of Mrs. Gladys Cameron, 2011 N. Oakland st., Arlington.

MISSING:

Maj. Howard D. Dodge, 35, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph N. Dodge, 3543 Albemarle st. nw.

Sgt. James White Gross, Jr., 22, son of Mrs. Carrie T. Gross, 520 B st. ne.

Pfc. Austin J. Guiffre, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Guiffre, 511 Allison st. nw.

WOUNDED:

Col. Alexander D. Reid, husband of Mrs. A. D. Reid, 3308 Cathedral ave. nw.

PRISONER:

Second Lieut. Tench R. Tilghman, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Tilghman, 1651 C st. ne. In Four "Invasions"

Tuttle, who participated on four Pacific invasions, was killed in the Asiatic area while serving on an LST. A native of Hannibal, Mo., he attended Eastern High School and entered the Navy in November, 1943. He went overseas a year ago and fought at Saipan, Leyte, See CASUALTY, Page 2, Column 6.

Yanks Lose 24 Planes

Heart of Berlin Left Guttled, Charred by American Bombs

London, Feb. 4 (AP).—German broadcasts warned of four separate forces of bombers winging over the Reich tonight, possibly indicating an RAF Mosquito attack on Berlin, whose heart was scorched by 1000 U. S. Flying Fortresses Saturday.

The record American assault scored eight direct hits on the German Air Ministry, and poured 18 concentrations of bombs into the area occupied by the War Office, Hitler's Reich Chancellery, Goebbels' Ministry of Propaganda, and Gestapo Headquarters, an American communiqué disclosed.

Buildings in the very heart of Berlin were left gutted and charred from one of the war's best jobs of bombing marksmanship. Badly disrupted radio broadcasting services provided one indication of the

First Army Cuts Through West Wall

Last of Defenses Southeast of Aachen Overcome; 2 Villages Near Roer Dams Fall

BULLETIN

Paris, Feb. 4 (AP).—A front dispatch tonight reported that the American First Army had ripped a hole all the way through the German Westwall southeast of Aachen and 29 miles from the Rhine.

Paris, Feb. 4 (AP).—The U. S. First Army slashed through the last main barriers of the Siegfried Line southeast of Aachen today and fought into secondary defenses 29 miles from the Rhine in a battle as furious as any since the Ardennes breakthrough.

The north wing of four divisions storming east swung forward 4 miles and captured two villages less than 2 miles from the vital Roer River dams, with which the enemy has been flooding the valley and balking an Allied drive into the Ruhr and Rhineland farther north.

To the south, the U. S. Third Army kept up the relentless pressure—possibly only the forerunner of the big push from the west—by plunging into Schnee Eifel Forest, 5½ miles inside Germany and only 8½ miles from the Fortress of Prüm.

German Fleeing Across Rhine

The battle of southern Alsace appeared nearing its final stages as French and American forces squeezing the Colmar pocket from north and south came within nine miles of a junction. The Germans were fleeing across the Rhine with Allied guns speeding them in their way.

The U. S. Seventh Army in northern Alsace was hammering a stubborn German last stand position in Oberhoffen, 15 miles north of Strasbourg, and to the west in the northern Vosges scored a gain against the enemy in the Bitcher salient.

Heaviest fighting raged in western Germany, however, where the Germans were trying to salvage a deteriorating situation which might undermine their powerful Cologne plain first line of defense on the Roer.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army troops now were through a 12-mile section of the double Siegfried Line in the Monschau sector, were as deep as a dozen miles inside the Reich, and besides piercing the last fortified wall on the north flank was within three quarters of a mile of duplicating that feat in the center of the push.

Counterblow Warded Off

The Ninth Infantry Division first captured Eintrich, 6 miles northeast of Monschau and 2 miles from the Roer dams, in a 4-mile drive along the upper Roer.

Then, just to the south, another blow carried through the last main fixed fortifications of the second line.

See WAR, Page 2, Column 7.

Crippled Forts Reach Red Lines

London, Feb. 4 (AP).—Several of the American Flying Fortresses crippled over Berlin yesterday headed toward the Oder River to make forced landings behind Russian lines. "Probably be seeing you in Berlin," one radioed.

What 4000 American and British heavyweight bombers mean in the showdown with Germany can best be appreciated by Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering. The most his Luftwaffe was ever able to do in the Battle of Britain was to send over 500 bombers. That was at the peak of the blitz, on September 15, 1940, when 250 German raiders crossed over the Channel in the morning and another 250 in the afternoon. British fighters shot down 185 of the 500.

Of course, the heavyweights that Doolittle and the others are now sending over Germany are entirely different from those German aircraft, the Heinkels and Dorniers, that took part in the

See BERLIN, Page 7, Column 4.

Good Shooting



YANKEE ACCURACY—Here's a bull's-eye by an American artillery shell through a tall chimney in snow-covered Wiltz, Luxembourg. The hit was scored during heavy Allied bombardment preceding capture of the town.

Plane Talk From Spaatz

Allied Air Arm in West Awesome to Behold

(One of the most important coos in the American war machine in Europe is Washington's own Lieut. Gen. Carl (Tooe) Spaatz, No. 1 United States airman in France. Following is recognition of the work of General Spaatz, long overdue. This is the second of series by Mr. Folliard.)

By Edward T. Folliard

Post Staff Writer

Paris, Feb. 4.—The air might which the western allies have ready for the decisive Battle of Germany is an awesome thing to behold. Roughly, it is double what it was a year ago.

Next to seeing it, the best way to appraise it is to visit the headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Carl (Tooe) Spaatz, No. 1 man of the United States Army Air Forces in Europe. His chateau, which he took over from a Luftwaffe bigwig who had to leave France in a hurry last summer, is a rendezvous for the Allied air commanders who have been battering Germany and her armies and who now are looking ahead to the pay-off.

They all come in at one time or another; Eaker, Doolittle, Twining, Vandenberg, Royce and Cannon, among the Americans; Harris and Coningham, among the British, and Valin and Bouscatt, of the renaissance French Air Force. At the Spaatz mess they eat GI food prepared by French waitresses, and while they eat they talk about the war and the air, little else.

Here is what these men can put in the air against Germany, and will put in the air against her with much more frequency as the weather improves:

U. S. Eighth Air Force (Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle)—2000 Flying Fortresses and Liberators, plus 1000 fighter escorts such as Thunderbolts and Mustangs, all based in the United Kingdom.

RAF Bomber Command (Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris)—1000 heavyweights, and 500 fighter escorts when Harris occasionally switches from night to daylight operations.

Ninth Has 1600 Light Bombers

U. S. Fifteenth Force (Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining)—1000 Fortresses and Liberators, plus more than 500 fighter escorts based in Italy.

U. S. Ninth Air Force (Maj. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg)—1600 fighter-bombers and medium bombers, all flying from French airbases in conjunction with operations by Lieut. Gen. Omar Bradley's armies in the center of the Allied battle line.

U. S. First Tactical Air Force, Provisional (Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce)—Several hundred fighter-bombers and medium bombers, including the Lafayette Squadron and other units of the First French Air Corps, all working with Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers' Franco-American armies on the right flank.

RAF Second Tactical Air Force (Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham)—Several hundred fighter-bombers and medium bombers, operating with Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery's British and Canadian armies on the left flank.

Figures given are actually below the mark. Obviously, all these air forces have reserves, but the strength of them cannot be disclosed.

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Of course, the heavyweights that Doolittle and the others are now sending over Germany are entirely different from those German aircraft, the Heinkels and Dorniers, that took part in the

See FOLLIARD, Page 7, Column 5.

Reds Drive To Outflank Oder Cities

Seize Barwalde North of Kustrin, Ziebingen in Push Below Frankfurt

London, Feb. 4 (AP).—Russian forces marching on Berlin moved northward today to outflank the Oder River bastion city of Kustrin and captured Barwalde, 38 miles from the capital.

Farther south, another flanking movement apparently aimed at bypassing the second large Oder line fortress town, Frankfurt, was begun with the capture of Ziebingen, 13 miles southeast of Frankfurt and 51 from Berlin.

On the road to Barwalde, troops of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian Army also took Neudamm, 10 miles northeast of Kustrin.

The regular nightly communique broadcast from Moscow announced these advances toward Berlin, but said nothing of a push toward the German Battle port of Stettin which the German high command reported had reached Pyritz, 22 miles southeast of Stettin.

Königsberg Ring Tightens

Moving around Kustrin and Frankfurt, guardians of the last 40 miles to Berlin, Zhukov captured more than 10 towns and villages. The Soviet communique said, "adding that 1500 prisoners had been taken in this sector."

An order of the day by Marshal Stalin announced earlier the capture of the East Prussian towns of Landsberg and Bartenstein, both south of the capital, Königsberg, where Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army is squeezing its ring tighter around the last trapped Nazi defenders.

The communique added that Soviet troops had completely cleared the enemy from the Kurische Nehrung, the strip of land separating the Kurische Haff (bay) from the Baltic Sea, which extends northward from Cranz, also captured today, to Memel.

Fighting in Kustrin Reported

The Russians also took more than 70 other towns and, with the fall of Cranz, occupied an 8-mile stretch of the Baltic coast, extending southwest from Cranz to Altknicken.

Of East Prussia's 14,283 square miles, the Germans now hold only approximately 800 square miles west and southwest of Königsberg. Frontline dispatches, reaching London from Moscow said street fighting already was under way in Kustrin and that Frankfurt, 16 miles to the south, was in Soviet army hands.

At Barwalde, the Russians cut the railroad between Kustrin and Stettin, and at Neudamm the rail line from Kustrin to Soldin, near-east Russian approach to Stettin officially reported, was severed. At Ziebingen, the railroad from Frankfurt southeastward was cut, hampering German communications with the Silesian Front.

Nazi Report Oder Leaped

Both Barwalde and Ziebingen are approximately 4 miles from the east bank of the Oder and there was no indication from Moscow that the Russians had crossed the river in either sector, despite German reports that attempts to force the river northwest of Kustrin had been repulsed.

One German.

In a broadcast that the Russians See RUSSIA, age 2, Column 6.

10 Waves Hit Industrial Area

Big B-29 Force Blasts Kobe; Tokyo Admits Bomb Damage

Japan's industrial city of Kobe yesterday was battered by a big force of United States Superfortresses, and Tokyo admitted that "we sustained some losses."

The B-29s were estimated by the Japanese to number 100, which were said to have hit the important war industry area in 10 waves.

The text of the initial announcement by the War Department said: "Twentieth Air Force Superfortresses attacked industrial targets in the Kobe area on the Japanese homeland island of Honshu today (February 4, Japanese time). General of the Army M. H. Arnold, commanding general of the Twentieth Air Force, announced at headquarters in Washington.

"The daylight mission was flown

'City Has Fallen,' One Report Declares; Government Seat, Grace Park Airdrome Taken; Resistance 'Only Mediocre'

New York, Feb. 4 (UP).—Royal Arch Gunnison, in a Mutual Broadcasting System message from Luzon tonight, reported that "Manila has fallen" and that the city "is not in as bad condition as might be expected from the tremendous pall of smoke that hangs over the city."

MacArthur's Headquarters, Luzon (Monday), Feb. 5 (AP).—The northern half of Manila was in American hands today. In that part of the city, the Japanese offered no major stand, but explosions were heard and fires were seen south of the wide and deep Pasig River, which splits the city in two.

MacArthur's Headquarters, Luzon (Monday), Feb. 5 (AP).—Hard-hitting dismounted First Cavalry Division Americans struck to the heart of Manila Saturday, seizing the huge Santo Tomas concentration camp, as other liberating Yank columns converged on the great Philippines capital for the knockout.

Considerable sniper fire was reported in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's triumphant communique today. First Cavalry Yanks, fighting in memory of their former commander, Lieut. Jonathan W. Wainwright, who was captured when Luzon fell to the invading Japanese in early 1942, were the first to enter the city.

They fought into Manila under cover of darkness in an encircling move so as to guard the safety of the thousands of Americans interned at the Santo Tomas camp.

"They now stand guard there over the internees while the remainder of the division is coming up from the east," MacArthur reported.

The Thirty-seventh Infantry Division was rapidly bearing down on Manila from the north and the Eleventh Airborne Division, seizing a commanding height in a new parachute landing, formed another liberation spearhead to the south.

In Manila the Americans seized the Malacanang Palace, seat of the government, and the Grace Park Airdrome.

MacArthur reported that "the enemy seems to be attempting demolition destruction."

Smoke had been observed over the city's great waterfront as the Yanks approached, indicating the Japanese were burning dock facilities.

Russell Brines, Associated Press correspondent, reported earlier that Filipinos from Manila told him that perhaps 12,000 Japanese marines, soldiers and sailors were prepared for a last-ditch fight in defense of Manila.

"Only Mediocre" Resistance

They said the streets were mined and sniper nests were in buildings. MacArthur's men were back in Manila just 26 days after the January 9 landing on Luzon Island at Lingayen Gulf. It meant the culmination of a virtually unopposed 120-mile drive down the central Luzon plain, coordinated with later invasions on the west coast above and below the capital city.

(Pat Flaherty, NBC correspondent, broadcast that the advance units met "only mediocre" Japanese resistance and "there was no evidence of wholesale destruction.")

(Royal Arch Gunnison, Mutual radio reporter, said he entered Manila with the Thirty-Seventh Division and found the city in fairly good condition, despite the "tremendous pall of smoke hanging over the place.")

He said government buildings "appear usable." (Gunnison said the Thirty-Seventh was deep into the city in full strength and "may soon contact the First Division at Santo Tomas.")

Bombers Again Hit Corregidor

The Thirty-seventh Division is pushing into Manila's suburbs from the north and the Eleventh Airborne Division is driving rapidly up from the south, MacArthur announced.

This Eleventh Airborne group seized Tagaytay in a parachute landing. See PACIFIC, Page 2, Column 4.

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Yanks, Like Japs,
Aimed for ManilaAfter 3 Years
Manila's Fall
Lifts Horror
Of Jap YokeBy Raymond P. Cronin
Chief of the Former Associated Press
Manila Bureau

When Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his Yank legions of liberation marched into Manila yesterday they lifted from that great city and its teeming populace the heavy Jap yoke that had weighed them down for more than three years.

Some 4000 Americans, Britons and other Allied nationals were imprisoned by the Japanese shortly after the invading forces from the north took over the "open city" on Jan. 2, 1942.

The city, MacArthur and his Yanks returned to was not the same old Manila. Pearl of the Orient, that it was in prewar days the scars of war were upon it, scars that will never be forgotten by the thousands who suffered indignities and came close to starvation under the banner of the Rising Sun.

Filled with Refugees
Manila, a mixture of the Orient and the Occident, in normal times had a population of about 623,000. When the war struck, the figure shot well over a million. People from surrounding provinces rushed madly into the metropolis thinking they would be safer there than in the hinterlands.

These added thousands caused a food problem that was serious even before the Japanese entered and stole almost everything in sight, including stored supplies of rice, the staff of life to the Filipinos.

Under the American flag Manila had become a great city. Its fine water system was developed, its boulevards constructed, and its modern business and residential districts brought to life. Its people, and other Filipinos as well, were given free education, their health was improved, their standard of living elevated to the highest of any Oriental country.

Then came the disrupting influence of the Japanese. The school system was upset. Health was a secondary consideration. The city became filthy—streets littered with uncollected garbage and rats multiplying so fast that they practically owned the thickly populated native districts.

Feared for City
I lived in Manila six years—existed there 21 more months in the Japanese Santo Tomas camp until repatriated. My last good look at Manila just before the Japanese entered will remain with me always.

From the roof of Manila Hotel at night, just two days before the invaders came in, I saw sights that caused me to fear the city would be destroyed by fire. The bay pier area and the great U. S. quarter-master installations were a roaring furnace, shooting smoke and flames hundreds of feet into the air.

To the north, vast Army gasoline and oil installations were exploding and burning. To the east, demolition squads were finishing off what was left of Nichols Air Field. Out across the bay I could see a giant cloud of smoke that had lingered for days. It was the final trace of the destruction of the great Cavite naval base.

While in the internment camp, I got but one glimpse of outside Manila. That was when the Japanese permitted me to go to a hospital to have some X-rays taken. As the ambulance carried me through the city, both downtown district and residential areas, I was amazed at the filth on all sides, streets littered with garbage and other refuse, and business houses standing idle.

It was not the Manila I knew. It was a Japanese Manila where filth and idleness became a part of everyday life.

There was high hope for the city, however, because I knew that most of the Filipinos were pro-Americans, biding their time until the flag came back, killing off as many Japanese as possible. To my personal knowledge there was one band of guerrillas totaling 5000 operating right in the city. Members of that band tried to liquidate, with U. S. Army 45s, the puppet President Jose P. Laurel. It was that band that did liquidate many of the puppets and collaborators.

City of Traditions
Manila, sprawling along the shores of the great bay of the same name and along the tidal Pasig River that flows through the heart of the city, is a strange mixture of modern and the ancient. The modern is to be found in the downtown district and the finer residential sections—high air conditioned buildings, fine apartment houses, hotels and clubs and residences that compare favorably with those to be found in American cities.

The better districts included Escolta business area; Dewey blvd., along Manila Bay, with its big hotels, apartment houses and residences, the home of the United States High Commissioner and the commanding general of the Philippine Department; the Malate and Ermita districts with their fine residences near the bay area, and Pasay, the bay suburb where hundreds of Americans lived.

On the ancient side are the walled city, called Intramuros, facing the Pasig River on one side and Luneta Park on the other, the teeming Filipino district of Tondo, the slum section, and Quiapo; the great native markets covering whole blocks; mysterious Chinatown, in the business area. The walled city is a throwback to

'Pearl of Orient,'
Founded in 1571,
Controls Islands

By the Associated Press

The storied city of Manila, Pearl of the Orient, was the focal point of the Philippines when the Japanese launched their attack December 8, 1941.

Likewise, the capital was the prized objective of the Gen. Douglas MacArthur's liberation forces since their October 25, 1944, landing on Leyte Island to the south-east.

All of the enemy landings on Luzon Island, following quickly after Pearl Harbor, were but bridgeheads for the general assault on Manila.

Spacious Manila Bay is one of the finest harbors in the Far East. As a commercial and naval key it occupies a commanding position in navigation to southern China, the French East Indies and Australasia.

Scene of Dewey Victory

Miguel Lopez de Legaspi founded Manila in 1571, six years after he had conquered the Philippine Islands for Spain. The Spaniards followed trail-blazing Fernando Magellan, the Portuguese explorer, who discovered the archipelago in 1521.

It was in Manila Bay that Admiral George Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in 1898, in the Spanish-American War. The Americans acquired the islands by virtue of the Treaty of Paris which ended the war.

American control of the islands was disputed by Filipino insurgents led by Emilio Aguinaldo in fighting which ended with Aguinaldo's capture by Gen. Frederick Funston, March 23, 1901.

Manila underwent extensive modernization under United States rule of the islands. Americans assisted in modernization of the harbor, effected sanitary improvements, built bridges, boulevards and installed the city's famous open air electric trolley system.

Seat of U. S. Council

The city grew into a metropolis of 14 square miles with a population of 623,362 (1939 census).

From Manila the United States governed the 7083 islands and islets of the Philippines through a governor-general and a Council of State from 1899 to 1935.

In 1935 the Commonwealth of the Philippines came into being under the Tydings-McDuffie Act which authorized establishment of a Filipino government and provided for complete independence July 4, 1946.

The late Manuel Quezon became the first president of the Commonwealth, which also had a legislative chamber and courts. In the interim to complete independence, the United States retained control of certain government functions, such as the Commonwealth's foreign affairs, and maintained a governor-general at Manila.

Quezon was chosen president a second time and was inducted for his second term in December, 1941, while the Japanese were overrunning the islands. He took up residence on Corregidor, was later evacuated, with MacArthur, and came to the United States to set up a government in exile. He died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., last August 1 and Vice President Sergio Osmeña, who fled the enemy with Quezon, became president.

Later, the Japanese established a puppet government in the islands and declared it "independent" under President Jose P. Laurel.

Last June Congress, on President Roosevelt's recommendation, passed legislation promising the Philippines independence as soon as possible after United States forces cleared the islands of Japanese invaders.

When American troops invaded Leyte Island last October 29 in the first liberator thrust in the Philippines, Osmeña went ashore with MacArthur and immediately established governmental functions to take over liberated areas.

MacArthur said the practice of the American military would be to turn the government of towns and provinces over to local Filipinos as quickly as possible after the fighting forces moved forward.

The days when Spain held the islands.

The southeast corner of the walled city is an historic spot. It was there, atop the broad wall that the American flag first went up in the Philippines back in 1898.

It is there that MacArthur will again fling Old Glory to the breezes on Manila Bay.

The thickly populated Tondo slums district fronts on Manila Bay and the Pasig River. Thousands of Filipinos, and some Chinese, jammed so thickly in the area that many small individual shacks are called home by upward of three or four families. In the Tondo business district many of the buildings are modern but back of its residential regions most of the houses are fire traps—nothing more than Nipa palm leaf shacks.

Chickens and pigs run about the streets, as in most Filipino barrios, while hundreds of tiny native horses, hauling high-wheeled carts called Camarinas, add greatly to the difficulties of the few street cleaners at work.

Tondo, however, is the exception. Most other districts are clean and the houses are of durable, locally called "strong" materials.

Manila is famous, too, for scores of Catholic churches—practically all dating back to the Spanish regime. It has such great educational institutions as the University of the Philippines and the University of Santo Tomas. It is on the grounds of the latter Catholic college that the Japanese held American and other United Nations civilian prisoners.

The Timid Soul

MR. MILQUETOAST FEELS IT NECESSARY TO EXPLAIN, FOR FEAR HE MAY BE SUSPECTED OF PATRONIZING THE BLACK MARKET IN CIGARETTES

No! I'd NEVER HAVE GUESSED IT

I ROLLED THIS MYSELF

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Political Pot
Begins Boiling
In Philippines

Malolos, Luzon, Feb. 3 (Delayed)

(P)—The Filipino political pot is still boiling in this little town, birthplace of the first Philippine Republic and incubator of the 1899-1901 insurrection against the United States.

The citizens of Malolos, only 17 miles north of Manila, joyously received the American liberation force which is pressing on to the Philippine capital city.

But even while they lined that roads with water pitchers in their hands to ease the thirst of sweaty doughboys, there was the crack of gunfire between two Filipino political factions.

Many of the citizens say they are not now interested in immediate Philippine independence. They'd like to have Uncle Sam iron out some Filipino political differences first.

The shooting was an encounter between Malolos guerrillas and Socialist Huk Bahalaop guerrillas, the townspeople said.

"We in this town refused to join the Huks," said one Filipino. "They were very angry and have been trying for some time to get control of Malolos."

There has been sharp skirmishing between the two factions for several months, the Filipino added. And all of this, of course, under the noses of the Japanese invaders and within less than 20 miles of Manila, headquarters of the Nipponese occupation.

So political troubles underlie shortages of food and clothing, and many Filipinos are hoping for quick American intervention to settle differences.

NEF to Fight Japs

Eindhoven, Holland, Feb. 4 (P)

A special Netherlands Expeditionary Force to fight the Japanese in the Netherlands East Indies is now being formed in liberated Holland, and the first group of volunteers already has arrived in Britain for training in special camps.

The ANETA news agency said today in quoting authoritative sources: Other groups of volunteers will be inducted from time to time, it added.

PACIFIC

From Page 1

Maneuver. The 2000-foot heights dominates the Cavite Naval Base and fine roads to Manila from the south.

Harassing sniper fire was being encountered "and the enemy seems to be attempting demolition destruction."

In support of the momentous ground operations, heavy bombers delivered the Cavite Naval Base, causing extensive fires and explosions.

Attack bombers hit defenses and supply dumps at Balser Bay on the east-central Luzon coast.

Formosa was another target. Heavy bombers killed Okayama airdrome there two nights running, destroying two parked planes and starting many fires and explosions.

At least four freighters were destroyed or damaged offshore to the east in the vicinity of the Sakishima Islands.

The Japanese blockade freighter was left afire and dead in the water of Saigon, French Indo-China.

Handshaking Arm Still Sore, Swollen, Mrs. Truman Says

Mrs. Harry S. Truman will buckle down to the job of being second lady of the land soon as she recovers from a sore arm.

She got it from shaking too many hands at her husband's inauguration. "My right arm is still swollen and sore," she said. "I can feel it up to my shoulder yet."

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt gave her formula for being a tireless hostess on inauguration day when together they received 4000 guests at the White House. Relaxation was the first lady's recipe.

"But, alas, it was too late," Mrs. Truman said. "I had already vigorously shaken too many hands."

41 D. C. Men Told To Report Today

Forty-one Washington men have been ordered to report today for active duty with the armed forces. They are:

Stephen Buge, Charles Clont, Robert Dine, Harry Givens, George Hix, Raymond Lindbergh, James Weber, Theodore Balmori, Thomas Bodner, Jr., John Brown, James MacCubbin, Charles Morris, Robert Palmer, Troy Peters, James Shilkin, John Smith, Glen Parrish, John W. Wilson, James Gordon, William Mason, Roland Patten, William Cole, Gene Beckman, Samuel Lee, Cecil Pearson, Winford Rorie, Orville Crutchfield, Edward West, Donald Campbell, George Cullen, Charles Duncan, Raymond Graham, Sam Hendricks, and Alvin Thornton.

Investigations are under way as to the war results.

A Japanese Domei Agency broadcast recorded by the FCC said that 85 planes struck Kobe between 3 p. m. and 3:45 p. m. (2 a. m. and 2:45 a. m. EWT Sunday).

Explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped by the planes. Domei said while another 15 superforts headed for Kishiwada and Matsuzaka to drop bombs there.

Domei added: "Hardly any damage, however, was sustained with but a few fires started in the aforementioned areas."

Freed Marines
Weep at Sight
Of Uniforms

Allied Headquarters, Luzon, Feb. 4 (U.S.)—Tough American Marines, who had endured hunger, sickness and Japanese brutality for three years without a whimper, wept today when they were handed new uniforms with glittering insignia to replace the rags they had worn during their long ordeal as prisoners.

There were 19 of these men of the Fourth Marines among the American prisoners rescued last Wednesday from the enemy camp near Cabanatuan, and to a man they intended to settle their score against the Japanese.

Pfc. Fred S. Vinton of Jackson, Mich., told how the Marines made certain that the Japs would never capture at least one American flag on the day Corregidor fell.

The colors were wrapped around the waist and under the clothes of a Navy hospital corpsman who was carried from the island fortress. At Bilidip prison near Manila, the flag was given to a Marine captain who burned it and buried the ashes.

Prisoners Dumped Into Water
Vinton was one of hundreds who were placed in small boats by the Japanese on May 25, 1942, for transfer from Corregidor to Bilidip.

"They made no pretense of landing," he said. "We were simply dumped into neck-deep water in the bay and told to wade ashore. Those who were too weak to make it were helped by their buddies. But many drowned."

Corpl. Neil Iovino of Chicago who was wounded on Bataan, told of one prisoner who escaped into the hills while on a bridge building detail.

"That same afternoon a Jap officer ran his finger down the roster of men and picked five at random," he said. "They were lined up in front of a ditch. The Japs figured the Americans couldn't take it without breaking down but not one of the five asked for a blindfold as they faced the firing squad."

Japs Find They Have Guts
During the next two weeks the Japs treated us decently—the idea finally had percolated that we really had guts."

Accounts of how the enemy guards looted Red Cross packages and stole watches, jewelry, pictures and personal belongings of the Yanks were given by Corpl. Dennis Rainwater of Paris, Ark.; Pvt. Edward Gordon of Jackson, Miss.; Master Sgt. Eugene C. Commander of San Diego, and Sgt. Harry Pinto of Mountain View, Calif.

Pinto once dropped his wife's picture and a Japanese guard grabbed it.

"Whatever You Hear—It's True"
"I saw red and took the photo away from him," Pinto said. "He was enraged and began slapping me. I just had to stand there and take it."

Another of the captives, Pfc. Jack Ostrom of Miles City, Mont., said: "Whatever you've heard about the Japs—I don't know what it is—but I'll say it's the truth."

Corpl. Edward Berry of Topanga, Calif., said that after the surrender of Corregidor, 8000 Americans were jammed into an area of little more than an acre.

"We were packed in so tightly there was hardly room to lie down," he said. "For the first few days we didn't get anything to eat unless we scrounged for it. Sickness broke out—we named the camp 'Dysentery Flats.'"

EAM Insists
On Amnesty;
To Drop Arms

Athens, Feb. 4 (P)—EAM delegates to the Greek peace conference were understood today to have agreed to the disarmament of their military branch, the ELAS, but apparently were in disagreement with Greek government representatives over the question of amnesty.

Speaking for the EAM-ELAS, Communist Secretary Gen. Siantos asked for a general amnesty and said the government would find it impossible to differentiate between crimes under the penal code and political crimes such as sedition. He asserted that the government freely brought charges against the EAM-ELAS concerning hostages, but did not refer to prisoners taken and held by the government.

Siantos said the EAM consented to the dissolution of the ELAS, but wanted to see the formation of a national army free of all political opinion.

The Communist leader also demanded a sweeping reorganization of the police and a general cleanup of governmental offices to be sure there were no collaborationists remaining and to oust "those who wish to create an antisocial state." He asked the cessation of prosecutions in general.

Foreign Minister John Sofianopoulos said the government would stand pat on its position. Informed circles said the government feared that if it discontinued prosecutions, such as the present murder-treason trials, it would be impossible to check the activity of OPLA, described officially as the EAM's secret police, and that consequently free elections would be impossible.

Drop in Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever Reported

Baltimore, Feb. 4 (P)—The Baltimore City Health Department report showed today that there was a decrease in the number of cases of diphtheria and an increase of scarlet fever for the week ended February 2.

There were six cases and two deaths from diphtheria as compared with eight cases and one death for the previous week, and 72 cases of scarlet fever as compared with 87 recorded for the preceding week.

Army Chaplain Reveals Heroism of Yanks
During Captive Period on Island of Luzon

(Editor's note—Capt. John Dugan, 47-year-old Army chaplain from Milton, Mass., the author of this article, is one of the three Catholic chaplains who stayed with their men through most of the hardships after the fall of Bataan and Corregidor.)

By Capt. John Dugan
(As told to Lee Van Atta)

A Red Cross camp on Luzon, Feb. 4 (U.S.)—I can tell the whole story of my comrades during these past three terrible years in a few simple words.

Those words are these—they proved themselves real Americans; Americans with honesty, courage, Godliness and fine common sense; Americans who never faltered and who may have feared, but were too proud to admit it.

Many of them found God in death; others found their God with me in the simple service we were allowed to hold in our rude little prison chapel.

Lived Hellish Existence
Yes, we lived a barbaric, cruel and often bestial existence. But we lived a life which bound each unto the other and we shared the pain and suffering of imprisonment under our ruthless Japanese captors with the same community feeling with which we are now sharing our freedom under the Army officers and men who are almost too kind to be real.

I was one of those few fortunate men who missed the Death March—I was ill, too ill to walk, and even the Japanese apparently feared to infringe greatly on the church.

But everywhere around me I saw what they did to our men. First, they confiscated everything we had—our few precious remaining valuables and keepsakes, what little food we had saved aside, and, yes, even our medicines.

Not then, nor weeks later, nor months later, did they ever give us that medicine we needed so badly for our wounded and our dying.

They did everything they could to starve us, but they forgot one thing—the American spirit. Our boys had that from the start to the finish and they absolutely refused to let the Japanese crush that spirit.

Deliberately, in the first days, they did all they could to confuse us. There were frequent moves, disquieting reports which they circulated that our leaders were doing propaganda about how America was about to surrender.

It achieved them no good except to create an even deeper distrust to the minute when our captors knew that our cause was not a lost one. It was 10:30 a. m. on September 21 of last year. We were working in the fields when that hope flew past high above us—in the form of at least 150 carrier-based planes.

We would have been beaten to death had we showed the least outward signs of happiness, but can you imagine what joyfulness seethed within?

That moment, I think, we all knew better than ever before that the Americans were on the way back to us for sure.

It was an unforgettable day in all our lives.

I like to recall Christmas Eve of 1942, also—an evening which will live in my mind as one of the great experiences of all my imprisonment.

We secured permission from the prison authorities to hold Christmas services in the fields near Cabanatuan. All the churches and all denominations were represented in that picturesque setting and 6000 American soldiers came to that single service of belief.

I am sure God looked down on us that night, and today I'm equally sure that He answered our prayers. Of course, Tuesday night, January 30, was our night of redemption and there'll never be another quite like it for any of us.

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The Federal Diary

By Jerry Klutz

Men Who Burn Billions Are Among Lowest Paid

MONEY BURNERS: If you'd go into a certain Federal office, pull out a \$10,000 bill and light your cigar with it, the eight employees would not even bat an eye. But, if you'd ask one of them for the loan of a buck, you'd get the brush-off. You see, burning money—billions of it—is old stuff to these employees who are among the lowest-paid in Government.

They earn an average of \$1700 a year to burn up about 10 billion dollars annually in Uncle Sam's used folding money. Their office in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Annex is one that has been kept cozy and warm these frigid days. The bills give off a nice glow. Try it sometime.

Now, how about meeting the men who make a meager living burning billions? First, is Clarence B. Brower, supervisor of the incinerator, who in his 40 years on the job estimates he has burned enough currency to cover the earth, and, if he had saved it all, would be just about enough to pay off the national debt.

Arthur Bolling, the foreman, hasn't allowed his job to become routine. He rescued the pay envelope of a fellow employee as it was about to be destroyed a few years ago. John M. Tatum has burned more than 100 billions in his 24 years on the job. John P. Waring is the oldest of the group and he has been with the bureau for 16 years. All money burners are over 40. The others are: Charles Fenwick, an amateur chef; Isaac Booth, Thomas Turner, James Franklin and Edgar Gary.

The money burners are selected by John Moran, chairman of the Treasury's Destruction Committee, for their steadiness and reliability. They're all married, teetotalers, and they work well together and appear to enjoy shoveling another batch of banknotes on the fire. There is practically no turnover in the jobs, the newest employee having had four years service. Money burning, however, is on its last legs for awhile. The men soon will be called "money manglers." The money is to be salvaged for the paper conservation program and it will be destroyed by machines that are on order. Treasury takes every precaution to prevent thefts. The money is cut in half lengthwise by the bank sending it in. It's then checked by punching two large holes in each of the halves. One half is shipped to a time, counted again, and burned under the watchful eye of the destruction committee.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING: This office is slated for a big expansion in its auditing division if the George bill becomes law, which seems certain. A rider nailed onto the bill by Senator Byrd would give GAO the power to audit the vast activities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its many subsidiaries. GAO will need several hundred more employees to do the job. Moreover, GAO is likely to be given other chores in the Byrd bill that would restrict Government corporation.

LITTLE-KNOWN FEDERAL ACTIVITIES: An 18-mile railroad, the Warrior River Terminal Co., in Alabama, which is a feeder line for Uncle Sam's Infant Waterways Corp., and the public works activities of the State Department, which consist of keeping the Rio Grande River on the Mexican boundary line.

CENSUS: House Republicans tomorrow will make another attempt to kill the census of agriculture. The bureau wants \$6,700,000 to complete the project and the money has been recommended by the House Appropriations Committee. However, the money has been rejected twice by the House and if it's killed this time, the project will be dead and many employees here will be transferred to other work. . . . The billion-dollar Independent Offices appropriation bill will be reported to the House this week. . . . Wednesday is Judge Hay Memorial Day at War Manpower and employees will commemorate it by donating blood to the Red Cross.

Mrs. Roosevelt will meet Friday with Federal personnel directors to discuss a downtown lounge for Government girls. . . . The FCC Recreational Club will dance Friday at the Statler. . . . UFWA, CIO employee union, has recommended to Civil Service that the war service appointee and veteran be given preference for Government jobs after the war, the veteran to come first. Something along this line may be worked out. . . . Civil Service needs, budget and finance chiefs, \$3328. . . . At UNRRA, Ann Laughlin of War Relocation and Dorothy Lally of Social Security have been assigned to the European mission; Craig Hunter of RFC, Ralph Peil of Interior, Walter Honderich of War Relocation and Genevieve Gabow of the Children's Bureau, are working with the Italian mission.

Chiang's Son Marries
Chungking, Feb. 4 (AP).—The Chinese press reported today that Chiang Wei-kuo, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's younger son, had been married at Sian Tuesday to the daughter of Shen Fung-chiung, the manager of a textile mill there.

Martinsburg Man on U. S. Fruit Council

Martinsburg, W. Va., Feb. 4.—With 65 leading growers, handlers and specialists for all major United States fruits present at Chicago January 29 and 30, the National Horticulture Council was formed to represent exports and imports of all fruits in the postwar days. Carroll R. Miller, secretary of the National Peach Council, this city, said yesterday upon his return here.

Organization, he said, was by industries. Apples, heavily produced in this belt, will have a 30-man general committee, selected from all apple States. This committee will meet shortly by regions and select three men who will represent apples on the new council. Other fruits will be represented on the council by from one to three men also.

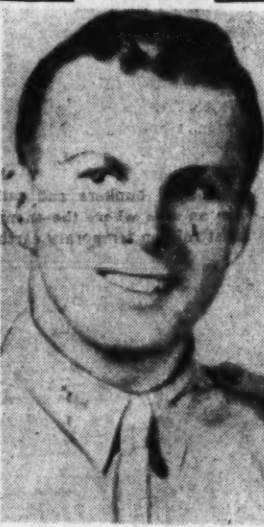
A temporary organization was set up, consisting of ten members, which is to meet at Sacramento, Calif., late in March to work out the permanent organization in accordance with plans drawn at Chicago. Apples' representatives in the temporary organization are A. L. Smith, Wenatchee, Wash., and Henry W. Miller, Jr. of Paw Paw, W. Va.

A meeting is to be called for the Appalachian area, covering a four-State producing belt, Miller said, to elect the required members of the general apple committee.

Peaches, included in stone fruits, will have two representatives from the West Coast and one from the East. Paul Lancaster of Yakima, Wash., is national council member for the stone fruits. Troy H. Cribb, Spartanburg, N. C., and Richard Gray, Sacramento, Calif., complete the general stone fruits committee. Attending the Chicago meeting from this area were Miller, William F. Young, Staunton, Va.; John B. Peters, Aspers, Pa., and Henry W. Miller, Paw Paw, W. Va.

Posthumously

Gen. Patch's Son Awarded High Honor



CAPT. A. M. PATCH, 30

Sixth Army Group Headquarters, Feb. 4 (AP).—Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously yesterday to Capt. Alexander M. Patch, 3d, son of Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, Jr., commander of the U. S. Seventh Army.

Young Patch was wounded in an engagement in which he led a company against the enemy in a forest near Sully last August, but insisted on remaining at the head of his company for 2 hours until the objective was in sight.

He was wounded fatally last October in Parrot Forest. Previously he had been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the Silver Star.

Westminster Officer Wins Typhus Medal

By the Associated Press

Maj. Theodore E. Woodward, Westminster, Md., was one of 10 men awarded the United States Typhus Commission medal by direction of the President for "exceptionally meritorious service," the War Department announced yesterday.

The citation stated that the award was presented to Major Woodward for "activities covering a wide range of original scientific, technical, and administrative responsibilities, carried out with intelligence, energy, tact and devotion to the cause of protection of the military forces against typhus."

"At Casablanca, Morocco," the citation continued, "Major Woodward, arriving with the invasion forces in 1942, instituted at once cooperative studies with French scientists at the Pasteur Institute in this region. As a result, protection for American troops was enhanced."

"As a member of the typhus commission, Major Woodward participated actively in the combat against typhus at Naples and in the Aden protectorate. Finally, in a position of high responsibility, he has been a representative of the commission in the European theater of operations, rendering service to military and civilian agencies, before and during the invasion of Europe."

Lodge Chartered in Alexandria



THE CHARTER for the new Alexandria Lodge of the B'nai B'rith, oldest Jewish men's organization in the United States, is presented by Julius Fisher, Roanoke, Va., secretary of the Fifth District Grand Lodge, covering the Southeastern States, left, to Maurice D. Rosenberg, Alexandria attorney, first president of the new group, in ceremonies last week in Alexandria Armory Hall of the Virginia State Guard. Witnessing the ritual is City Manager Carl Budwesky, at right.

Rubber Plastic Plant to Be Built in W. Va.

Akron, Ohio, Feb. 4 (AP).—Plans to build a \$1,500,000 chemical plant at Natrium, W. Va., to manufacture a variety of new rubber-like plastics was announced today by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

The plant will be built immediately since most of the new materials are useful in war. The new plastics can be used either to make them transparent sheets or to coat paper and cloth for packaging perishable foods, cigarettes, tobacco and drugs.

In another form the plastics make wrappings for machinery or other metal objects. Fabrics can be coated to render them both waterproof and abrasion-resistant. Lightweight hose is made that resists deterioration by sunlight and oil.

One experimental auto tire has been built, but no claims are made for it. The plastics are known as vinyl chloride co-polymers and are made by combining two gases, acetylene and hydrogen chloride with the addition of small amounts of other chemicals to give the special use properties. They were developed in a 2-year research in the Goodyear laboratories.

At Martinsburg

Old Hogpen Ban Saves Board a Fight

Martinsburg, W. Va., Feb. 4.—Just as city council yesterday was about to complete enactment of an ordinance banning hogpens within the city limits—and over the expressed opposition of many persons—a city official discovered there was such an ordinance on the books.

Council thereupon dropped its plans for a new ban and announced it would enforce the existing one rigidly.

Passed October 12, 1938, effective the following January 31, it provides that hogpens and pigsties shall be unlawful within 200 feet of any dwelling, meeting place, schoolhouse or church, and fines of \$1 to \$10 for each day of violation are provided.

Action was taken while a delegation protesting against passage of the proposed new ordinance waited for audience. Opponents pointed to a referendum of some years ago which showed a majority opposed to imposition of any ban. City council, however, held this only an expression of opinion at the time and not a legal election, and held conditions had undergone substantial change since that time.

Seaboard Fireman Killed on Tracks At Petersburg

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 4 (AP).—O. D. Poole of Raleigh, N. C., a Seaboard Air Line railway fireman, was killed here today when struck by a train at the Commerce station.

Poole, firing a freight, had left the engine and was crossing the tracks to the station when struck by the other train.

Dr. W. L. Barnes, city coroner, found death was accidental and said no inquest would be necessary.

Man Held for Throwing 5-Pound Steak at Wife

New York, Feb. 4 (AP).—Mrs. Daniel Tierney, 37, complained in Flatbush Court that it was bad enough for her husband to throw things at her but what was worse was the missile he used. It was a five-pound steak for which she stood in line three hours to buy. Tierney was held in \$500 bail for hearing on a disorderly conduct charge.

Red Cross Club Worker Tells Of Aid to GI's

Frederick, Md., Feb. 4 (AP).—Miss Margaret Dean, back in the United States for the first time in 22 months after service with the Red Cross in Australia and New Guinea, finds that her real job—writing or phoning home for 168 GI's in the Pacific—has just begun.

As program director at the Red Cross Rest Club for enlisted men in Sydney, Miss Dean had plenty of opportunity to become acquainted with the soldiers. And when it became known that she was coming back to the States because of her health "every Tom, Dick and Harry had a message for me to bring home to his friends, family, or sweetheart."

The "GI paradise" of which she was in charge was a former Australian country club, and it became the pride and joy of the enlisted men and the envy of the officers, Miss Dean said.

For them, yachting parties, tea dances and beach trips were planned, with chicken, milk and "all the fruit they want" on the menu.

State Guard Opens Drive For Members

Baltimore, Feb. 4 (AP).—"It is entirely possible that our foes may find ways to harass parts of our own country," Governor O'Connor declared today in urging that the Maryland State Guard be maintained at its peak strength.

Opening a recruitment campaign by the State Guard, the Governor in a radio speech cited the scientific marvels that have been developed on both sides in the present conflict. O'Connor said that "no section could look more inviting for attack than the Maryland area with its tremendous war production plants and its close proximity to Washington."

Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes, commanding general of the Third Service Command, will speak over a State-wide radio network tomorrow on behalf of the recruitment campaign, and a formal review of the Baltimore battalions of the guard will be held in the Fifth Regiment Armory Tuesday. The General Assembly will recess for the occasion and the members will join Governor O'Connor on the reviewing stand.

In Congress

TODAY

Senate

Meets at noon.

Committees—Military Affairs, executive, 10:30 a. m.

House

Meets at noon.

Committees—Appropriations, full committee on Independent Offices bill, executive, 10 a. m.; Agriculture, open, 10 a. m., to hear Maj. Gen. Hershey on farm labor situation; Banking and Currency, open, 10:30 a. m., on continuing CCC and increasing its borrowing power; Judiciary, Weaver Subcommittee, executive, 10:30 a. m., pending bills; Unofficial Housing Committee, Representative Patrick of Alabama, chairman, to draft bill for construction of congressional housing center, open, 3 p. m.; Rules, to be called, on funds for agricultural census.

Alexei Inaugurated Head Of Russian-Orthodox Church

Moscow, Feb. 4 (AP).—Alexei, former Metropolitan of Novgorod and Leningrad, was crowned Patriarch of Moscow and all the Russias today in a traditional ceremony of the Russian Orthodox Church at Bogoyavlensk Cathedral.

Representatives of the Soviet government and the diplomatic colony in Moscow jammed elbows with hundreds of churches.

The cathedral was decorated with laurel from the Crimea. The interior was flood with are lights, and green-branches made it look like an illuminated forest. Unseen silver bells began a faint tinkling which rose to full notes as Alexei arrived dressed in a robe of green silk with white and red stripes and golden cords over the shoulders. He wore a white miter and a white veil.

Three choruses of over 200 voices sang as the bells ceased.

Nikolai, Metropolitan of Moscow, walked forward with the white jewel-studded miter of the Patriarch, stood stiffly before Alexei and then carefully placed it on his head.

Three patriarchs and all the metropolitans went up to Alexei and kissed him three times each.

Alexei's robe of the Patriarch was brought forward. It was of dark burgundy silk with glittering ornaments and precious jewels.

Nikolai then handed Alexei his golden zhelzhe or staff. After other ceremonies the Holy Sacrament followed.

OPA to Carry Over

Sweet Potato Ceiling

The Office of Price Administration last night announced that ceiling prices, f. o. b. shipping point, on the 1944 crop of sweet potatoes would be carried over to the 1945 crop.

Current prices were set to allow an average farm return of \$1.67 a bushel.

While the OPA made provisions for a half cent a pound reduction for bulk sales, the agency said the action, in general, would not change retail prices.

What's Going On and Where

Entertainment for Service Men and Women
Victory Gardens for Servicemen, 1113 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 10 a. m. to 12 m.
Army-Navy-Masonic Servicemen's Center, 13th and New York Ave. NW, 1 p. m. to 3 p. m.
Servicemen's Ticket Booth, E. st. and Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 10 a. m. to 12 m.
Post-Club, 1226 G. st. NW, 10 a. m. to 12 m.
Stage Door Casino, Belmont Theater, dance, 7:30 p. m. to 11 p. m.
USO, 1726 G. st. NW, dance class, 8:30 p. m.
Servicemen's Club No. 1, 9th and Pennsylvania Ave. NW, informal dancing, 8:30 p. m.

A Report to the Public by JOHNS-MANVILLE

Highlights of 1944—third year of wartime operations

THE PUBLIC has a vital interest in knowing how well industry is doing its job in these critical war days.

Is industry continuing to carry its great share in the fight for victory? . . . What financial provision is being made for jobs in the future? . . . How much is paid to Government in taxes? . . . How much to employees? . . . To stockholders? . . . Is anything left for future needs?

An authoritative source of facts concerning these and other questions is provided by annual reports of the thousands of companies which constitute American business.

Because we believe the people want such information, Johns-Manville—as a typical American company—is again reporting not only to its stockholders and employees, but also to the public.

We publish below highlights of our annual statement as a report on the progress we have made in 1944.

Total Income	\$101 million
For all costs (except those shown below)	48 million
To employees for salaries and wages	39 million
To government for taxes	9 million
To stockholders in dividends	2 million
Leaving in the business	3 million

★ For the third successive year, wartime production as measured by sales exceeded \$100 million. This compares with \$62 million in our peak year of peacetime production.

★ Earnings after taxes were 5 1/2 cents per dollar of total income.

★ Wages and salaries were 38 1/2 cents per dollar of total income.

★ Planning committees continued to analyze basic operations of the business and to project new plans and activities which will assure maximum war efficiency as well as new and improved operating methods and products for the years ahead.

★ The Fund for Deferred Expenditure was increased to \$14,022,499. It will supply part of the capital necessary for post-war expansion; and help provide jobs for our men and women now in the armed services when they return.

★ Taxes were 9 1/2 cents per dollar of total income. They were equivalent to \$10.93 per share of common stock, or \$714.55 per employee.

★ 1944 production was accomplished in the face of severe manpower shortages. There were 13,000 employees at the end of 1944, compared with 14,100 at the end of 1943—a loss of 1,100.

★ Continued excellence of war production was attested to by additional awards of the Army-Navy "E" at two factories and at the Kansas Ordnance Plant, a Government-owned bomb- and shell-loading plant built and operated by Johns-Manville.

★ At the end of the year, 4,518 J-M men and women had entered the armed services of the United Nations. Sixty-one had lost their lives on active duty.

As we enter the fourth year of wartime operations, we renew our pledge to let no consideration swerve us from the task of working for victory to the full extent of Johns-Manville's ability to produce.

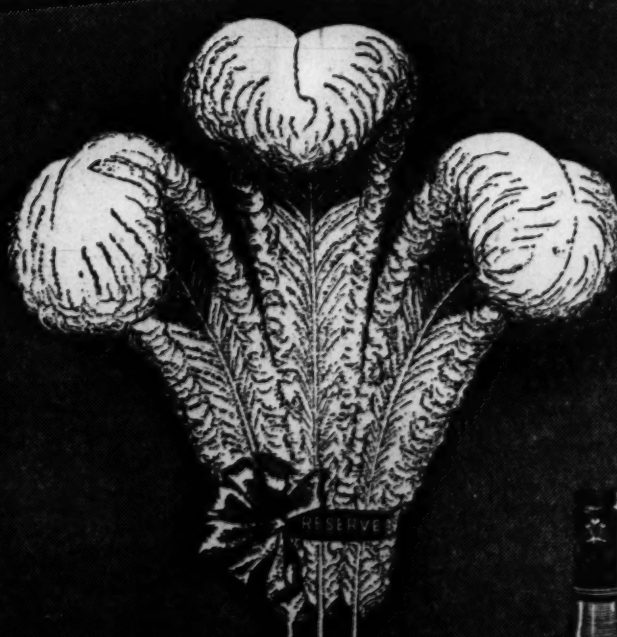
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International Bank Proposal Indorsed by American Bankers

By Thomas Hagenbuck, Associated Press Financial Editor

New York, Feb. 4 (AP).—The American Bankers Association put the stamp of approval today on the proposed 10 billion-dollar International Bank for reconstruction, but turned thumbs down on its Bretton Woods twin, the international monetary fund.

In its long-awaited report on the monetary program which grew out of the Bretton Woods conference of 44 nations last July, the A. B. A. objected to the monetary fund as a method of lending which is "novel and contrary to accepted credit principles," and which goes far beyond the standards "heretofore accepted by the United States in recognizing and approving changes in currency values and maintenance of exchange controls."

The proposed International Bank, on the other hand, "embodies satisfactory principles and procedures," the report said, "and if we assume good management, the institution should be able to operate soundly and effectively."

Bretton Woods Proposal

The fund, as approved by the Bretton Woods conference, would be constituted at \$8,800,000,000, to be contributed by the various nations on a quota basis. Its main purpose would be the lending of money to nations who might need it to maintain their balance of trade with other countries.

The International Bank would be set up to grant loans, or to guarantee them, to nations who might need them to maintain their balance of trade with other countries.

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Congressional action is expected to be undertaken shortly.

Collaborating with the A.B.A. in the study of the Bretton Woods program were the Association of Reserve City Bankers and the Bankers Association for Foreign Trade.

In objecting to the monetary fund, the report asserted that under the system of quotas established for the fund, a member country would be "virtually entitled to borrow in certain specified annual amounts from the international pool of resources" and that, while the borrowing would be subject to certain limitations, there would be "no stipulation that the loans should be made on a basis of prior consideration of the economic conditions and prospects of the borrowing country."

Asserting that the whole emphasis of the fund "is to give countries experiencing difficulties the benefit of every doubt," the report said: "As opposed to the usual lending practice which places the responsibility for making out a case for credit upon the borrower, the fund goes on the theory that the borrower is entitled to credit unless the lender can make out a case to the contrary. And under the Bretton Woods plan, the lender is an institution in which the United States would have only a minority vote as compared with actual and potential borrowers."

Would Broaden Powers

It also recommended that the lending powers of the bank be "broadened sufficiently to allow it to make loans under the same safeguards as the other loans of the bank for the purpose of aiding countries in stabilizing their currencies."

"These provisions should enable the bank to carry out all the essential purposes of the fund in a sound and practical manner," the report said.

Furthermore, the bankers suggested that the capital funds of the Export-Import Bank of Washington be increased from \$700,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000 to "provide means for meeting promptly the credit needs prior to the setting up of an International Bank" and to "enable the United States to make loans in which this country has special interest and which can be made more effectively through a national institution than through an international body."

Finally, then recommended that the Johnson Act and "any analogous provisions in the Neutrality Act now standing in the way of private loans to certain foreign countries be repealed."

The report, which was made public by W. Randolph Burgess, president of the bankers association, will be sent to Secretary Morgenthau, who sponsored this country's participation in the Bretton Woods Conference, and to members of Congress, who must vote their approval before the United States can become a member of either the bank or the fund.

Few Veterans Applying for Job Training

By the United Press

Disabled veterans are being absorbed into war jobs so rapidly that comparatively few are applying to the Veterans Administration for specialized training, Public Relations Director Edward M. Lewis revealed last night.

While 9359 veterans were taking rehabilitation courses at the end of 1944, another 150,000 entitled to training didn't bother filling out training application forms, Lewis said. They apparently found war-priorities salaries more attractive than the administration's "pension-while-learning" plan.

Lewis said that the war jobs have been "tremendous morale builders" because the veterans not only earn good pay but have the satisfaction of boosting the war effort. He believes, however, that when war output tapers off, many veterans will seek vocational training. Such applications may be filed up to two years from date of discharge or two years from the date Congress declares the war ended, whichever is later.

After World War I, 128,000 disabled veterans completed rehabilitation courses under Administration sponsorship. Many mistakes were made then from which authorities are trying to profit now in power in respect to loans in their currencies.

No Veto Power Provided

"There is no such veto power in the case of the fund. In other words, with the fund we should be handing over to an international body the power to determine the destination, time and use of our money."

In its recommendation for expansion of the Export-Import Bank, the report said "in many cases there will be substantial advantages in having other countries share with us the responsibility and risk of loans, and this can be done by the (international) bank effectively because of its structure."

"In other cases where American interests are closely involved we may find it better to make the loans ourselves through a national organization such as the Export-Import Bank. Its continuance, with sound management, is therefore desirable; it can be especially useful in meeting emergency needs in the period before an international plan can begin operations; and further needs will arise."

Gov. O'Connor Seeks Repeal Of Maryland 'Jim Crow' Law

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 4 (AP).—Repeal of the 40-year-old partially observed "Jim Crow" transportation law of Maryland was urged by Governor O'Connor today.

In a letter addressed to Chairman Joseph P. Healy of the commission for study of problems affecting the colored population, the Governor asked that the commission give a formal expression on the pending bill to repeal the law restricting travelers on State transportation routes.

O'Connor said he trusted the law would be repealed, citing these as his reasons:

1. The old law is inconsistent with interstate travel regulations and is not adhered to in the Baltimore City streetcar systems.
2. The "consideration of simple justice and humanity applied to all groups of citizenry . . . to impose full responsibility upon any group of our population without at the same time granting a full measure of citizenship rights, definitely falls short of justice to the restricted group."
3. The inconsistency of denying "basic rights and equalities at home while 'many thousands of our colored citizens are engaged patriotically in this world-wide battle.'"
4. The State government's efforts "to improve conditions affecting our colored citizens."

"While we are engaged in this over-all effort to benefit the colored race, it is inconsistent to keep on the statute books an antiquated law which is offensive to and unnecessarily restrictive upon the very group we are trying to help. For the above reasons, I trust that this law will be repealed," he concluded.

Senate action this week on the law was predicted Friday by Senator Joseph R. Byrnes (D., Fifth, Baltimore), chairman of the judicial proceedings committee.

Although Byrnes himself is in favor of abolishing the old law, he said he was not prepared to say whether his committee would give a favorable report to the repeal bill, which is sponsored by Senator E. Milton Altfield (D., Fourth, Baltimore).

Most of the opposition to the repealer was expected from Senate Eastern Shore members.

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"For example, take our first rehabilitation case in this war—a fellow who had been discharged with a bad heart after a year in the Army. He was a soda jerker before the war—left school when he was about 16—then got a job as a truck driver. This fellow didn't want to be a truck driver for the rest of his life. He wanted to study aviation."

"After eliminating pilot's and mechanic's jobs as beyond his strength, we finally agreed on aviation drafting as a career for him."

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Monday, February 5, 1945

Uneasy Heads

How Mr. Churchill acquired his fondness for kingship is variously explained. Maybe it comes from his satisfaction with kings in particular, notably with monarchs of the safe and sane, constitutional, British variety. However that may be, his monarchism has clearly been subjected to much buffeting of late. It is difficult to deny that the root cause of the trouble Mr. Churchill got into in Greece arose from his eagerness to restore George II to his throne. George is now a monarch in exile, pending a plebiscite of the Greek people. In Italy Mr. Churchill supported the House of Savoy, but that support is now wavering, as the smell of the House of Savoy gets more unsavory. He went along for a time with Peter of Yugoslavia, but the capers that Peter has been cutting of late have strained Mr. Churchill's patience.

As Marquis Childs reports from London, Peter has become the problem child of the Balkans, ousting his premier, firing his chamberlain, and throwing his weight around generally. The result has been endless headaches for Downing Street which, having taken a stand in favor of Marshal Tito as the dominant political force in Yugoslavia, doesn't like to be crossed by the youthful monarch, whose role, as the British view it, is to be seen and not heard, to sign papers presented to him and not to issue pronouncements; and even when asked to commit political suicide, to do so willingly and with good grace. This is precisely what Peter has hitherto refused to do. Now, however, he has finally found himself forced to capitulate, Subasich has been restored as premier, and Peter has agreed to the establishment of a regency. The net result may be the further restriction of the already shrunken orbit of royalism in Europe—not to mention Mr. Churchill's own prediction.

Surplus Scandals

Under the chairmanship of Senator Mead the Special War Investigating Committee is adding fresh laurels to those it won when Vice President Truman was its head. The current probe into the affairs of an auctioneering firm known as Surplus Liquidators, Inc., highlights the need of improved safeguards to protect the public investment in billions of dollars of Government property that eventually will be classified as surplus materials. The recent setting up of a Surplus Property Board to formulate disposal policies and exercise supervision over agencies doing the actual work of disposal is only a first step. The agencies delegated to handle surpluses will have to be put on the alert to prevent the Government from being gypped by sharp and unscrupulous private dealers.

The unsavory details brought out by the inquiry into the affairs of Surplus Liquidators, Inc., certainly suggest a deplorable lack of competence and vigilance in administering the disposal program. It is a shock to public confidence to hear that a dealer bought at auction for \$31 a Government-owned searchlight that was promptly resold to another Government agency for \$235. Another witness confessed to buying night ship strainers from the Government for \$3.25 each and selling them to a ship repair firm working for the Government for \$12. These and other instances of petty though outrageous profiteering at Government expense as well as evidence indicating that Surplus Liquidators, Inc., had made good use of friends with political influence to secure auction contracts are not in themselves significant. Abuses of such kind inevitably occur whenever opportunity is afforded the greedy and unscrupulous to benefit at public expense. The moral pointed by the disclosure of irregularities is plain. It is that we need immediate reforms in the Government's procurement and disposal practices. The Mead Committee recently stressed the importance of improving procurement methods and further centralizing control of the procurement function. While recognizing that it is impossible to achieve a completely centralized system of procurement, the committee declares that "a great deal more could be done in centralizing control of procurement between the departments and between branches within the War Department and bureaus within the Navy Department, and more could be done toward centralizing procurement as between the War and Navy Departments."

However, elimination of the loose procurement practices will not prevent tremendous surpluses from developing as a result of conditions beyond anyone's control. In fact, the Mead Committee points out that "huge amounts of a great variety of supplies have been accumulated which the armed services

already know that they will not need." With the disposal problem already pressing and grave abuses currently being uncovered, Rudolph Halley, chief counsel for the Mead Committee, properly emphasizes the need for strong and efficient investigating staffs in all Government disposal agencies to spot trouble and prevent scandals from developing. That is the only way to keep out the "bootleg element" that has already begun to prey upon the rich spoils that are piling up in Government warehouses as the war is prolonged.

Liberation Of Manila

These are momentous days in the Philippines. Yesterday American troops penetrated to the heart of Manila, after it had been three years under Japanese occupation. The great event was presaged when the Japs themselves began a systematic destruction of installations that might prove useful to the swiftly advancing Americans and Filipinos. They knew that Manila and all the rest of the Philippines were lost to them. Their only hope now is to make General MacArthur's forces pay a price for their victories.

Rejoicing over this happy turn of events is mingled with surprise at this distance that Japanese resistance has crumbled so quickly. But there is no mystery about what has happened in the Philippines. MacArthur's efficient forces have had the cooperation of a united people who love their freedom and are willing to die for it if necessary. The fight for liberation of the Philippines began back in 1942 when guerrilla forces sent out weak radio messages that were picked up and relayed to the American commander in Australia. A submarine with supplies and weapons was sent to aid the guerrillas, and since that day there has been close cooperation between the two forces. Trained Filipino organizers and saboteurs were sent to the islands by submarines to lead the resistance movement. They have kept General MacArthur constantly informed of Japanese troop and ship movements. Consequently American forces were able to land at Mindoro and Marinduque with meager resistance and, after the Japs concentrated their strength in southern Luzon, to swoop down upon Manila by the back-door route from Lingayen Bay. When the Japs attempted to shift their forces to meet this unexpected attack, the guerrillas were on hand to blast bridges, block roads and harass supply lines. In short, they have fought skillfully, bravely and persistently for their freedom. The early liberation of their capital has thus been made possible in a very real sense by their own war efforts.

Congress has already recognized this fortitude and devotion to freedom on the part of the Filipino people. Last summer it voted to accord the Filipinos their independence "as soon as practicable after constitutional processes and normal functions of government have been restored in the Philippines." Naturally it will be some time before the enemy is driven from all of the islands and constitutional government is fully restored. As soon as political stability has once more been attained, however, the American people will welcome the advent of the Philippine republic as a sovereign power.

The Filipinos can now look forward, moreover, to a far more secure independence than they could visualize before the war. Henceforth they will undoubtedly be united with us and with other peace-loving peoples in a common policy of preserving peace in the Pacific. Our partnership will doubtless be cemented by agreements permitting the establishment of formidable naval and air bases in the islands and guaranteeing their protection against any possible aggression in the future. So the liberation of Manila signifies the beginning of a new era as well as the end of a long night of enemy occupation—an era in which the Filipinos will have a great opportunity to demonstrate the fruits of democracy and freedom in the Far East.

Peril To Education

Many colleges and universities are faced by an extremely critical situation as a result of the war. Anyone who reads the carefully documented report of the advisory committee appointed by the House Committee on Education will be impressed by the bleakness of the financial outlook for institutions that have lost a large part of the income ordinarily derived from student fees. Even leaner times lie ahead, as the hoped for early return of college-age veterans recedes into the dim distance. A heavy mortality has already occurred among junior colleges and other small colleges, while several score institutions are currently in dire straits. During the academic year 1944-45 the number of cases of acute financial distress is expected to mount rapidly, embracing large as well as small institutions.

The problems confronting our colleges and universities cannot be solved satisfactorily by merely cutting down operating costs and balancing budgets, although some retrenchment is imperative. Beyond a certain point economies can be achieved only at the sacrifice of present educational effectiveness and of institutional ability to render service to the community after the war, when the country will have great need for university training.

Hence the advisory committee is agreed that the present crisis calls for some form of Federal aid to prevent the undermining of the "whole structure of higher education." It recommends the creation of a non-partisan Commission on Emergency Federal Aid to pass on applications for "standby" and other service contracts sought by institutions in a critical financial situation. A very ingenious method has been devised for extending aid under conditions that would not necessitate Federal control over utilization of funds. Briefly the assisted institutions would enter into a contract with the commission to maintain certain "standby"

educational services, following the general principle embodied in legislation providing funds for land grant colleges in 1862. To qualify for such assistance, the full-time resident enrollment of the applicant institution must have fallen 60 per cent below the level of prewar years for three consecutive quarters or two consecutive semesters. Payments would be regulated in accordance with a formula outlined in the report. All contractual relations of this kind would cease to exist six months after the termination of the war, by which time a good many soldiers presumably would be back from the European war zone and in classrooms. By making assistance terminable at an early postwar date, fears that Federal emergency aid might become an entering wedge for establishment of Federal control over private institutions of learning would be allayed.

Among other important recommendations is one calling for creation of a Federal research agency empowered to contract for the use of the facilities of colleges and universities in carrying out specific approved programs. The resultant spreading of research work among larger numbers of institutions would discourage the present practice of concentrating research work for the Government in a limited number of large institutions. Other recommendations deal with such matters as early reestablishment of deferment of students majoring in essential fields, preferential discharge of former students preparing for work essential to the national welfare, priority in release of faculty members from military duty and Government positions.

The value of higher education has been brought home to the American people as never before by the crying need for trained minds to guide our great war undertaking. It would be criminally shortsighted to permit an educational structure that provides leadership for peace as well as war to be undermined by failing to take protective measures at this critical juncture. A very small sum judged by comparison with the huge outlays made for other purposes would suffice to keep our colleges and universities on a going basis and enable them to provide the kind of training after the war that insures a better, more civilized postwar society.

Social Hygiene Day

So much has been said about the menace of venereal diseases in wartime that the public is often inclined to note only the spread of infection among young girls and men in uniform. Today is an occasion to remember that remarkable progress has been made in the fight against syphilis and the conditions under which that scourge ordinarily flourishes. For this is Social Hygiene Day—an occasion on which all those who are interested in this vital problem of public health take stock of their activities and resurvey the unfinished tasks before them.

Not many years have passed since the words "syphilis" and "gonorrhea" were unmentionable in polite society. Commercialized prostitution flourished in most cities with the protection or tolerance of local authorities; respectable physicians were reluctant to take venereal disease cases; and V. D. victims were lost souls, left to the mercies of racketeers selling fake nostrums. At least the fight is now out in the open, thanks to such crusading organizations as the Social Hygiene Society of the District. And the courageous men and women who are carrying on this fight have acquired a great many weapons or tools that were formerly denied them.

Diseased prostitutes are no longer merely quarantined in "red light" districts. The worst cases are now sent to Washington's new 100-bed rapid-treatment center at Gallinger Hospital. Health Officer Ruhland reports that 2220 patients were treated there last year. Respectable jobs were found for many of those who were cured. With penicillin coming into use as a safe quick cure in many instances, with physicians reporting more cases than formerly, and with individuals making much greater use of V. D. clinics, the outlook for suppression of these plagues is not nearly so dark as it is often said to be.

It is true, of course, that promiscuity among young girls—amateur pickups and the so-called "Victory Girls" who seem to lose all sense of moral balance in the presence of a uniform—has created a baffling new problem. And this is accentuated in some measure by the fact that easier cures of venereal disease minimize the restraint which fear of it heretofore engendered among many people lacking in moral discipline. But the social hygiene movement is not standing by helpless before this new challenge. Along with better understanding of venereal diseases and better cures for them, social hygiene workers are laying increased emphasis on sex education and the building of character. Their movement rates high among the many efforts that are now being made to attain a larger degree of public health sanity.

PORT OF EMBARKATION

Here is where the ships wait
A little . . . and go out
In the cool dark
To the long danger.
Here is where the tall boys
In the blue clothes
Bend to girls and walk whispering,
Hands locking hands.

Never mind, people;
Look away,
Go about your marketing.
There is no time anymore . . .
Tonight maybe—tomorrow—
A ship goes.

I knew a boy once
before Guadalcanal . . .

ELMA DEAN.

Evading An Issue

By Mark Sullivan

Senate And Wallace

THE SENATE last week came within an ace of doing something historic. "Within an ace" is a figure of speech, but it is possible to be exact. The Senate avoided, or evaded, doing something historic by exactly 1 vote out of 3. More significant, it was within 1 Republican vote out of 9.

The situation was this: President Roosevelt, by one sweeping action, had done these things: (a) Dismissed from office a Cabinet member, Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, whom the President, in his very letter of dismissal, described as having performed "splendid services to the Government."

(b) Substituted Mr. Henry A. Wallace, for a motive which the President expressed as a reward for "working for the success of the ticket" (on which Mr. Roosevelt was a candidate). "It is for this reason only that I am asking you (Mr. Jones) to relinquish the present post for Henry."

(c) Appointed to the post of Secretary of Commerce, with great power over the country's economic structure, a man (Mr. Wallace) considered by many, whether rightly or wrongly, to have views not sympathetic to the country's economic setup as it now exists. This raised an issue going to the heart of the country's future.

FOR THIS group of actions, if they were unwise, the straight answer and simple check was for the Senate to reject Mr. Wallace. That would have been the historic step—had it been taken. They would have been a clear declaration by the Senate that it believes in the country's economic system as it is, and does not share whatever are Mr. Wallace's ideological views about it. That would have been a rebuke to the President for the circumstances of his appointment of Mr. Wallace.

But instead, the Democratic Senators took a course of intricate compromise—postponing action on Mr. Wallace, and in the meantime passing an act shearing the Commerce post of many of its powers. This compromise course was desired by Mr. Wallace's supporters, including Mr. Roosevelt, after they realized that on the direct question they would lose. To facilitate this compromise, Mr. Roosevelt did an extraordinary thing—promised in advance that he would not veto the act shearing the Commerce post of much of its powers.

The vote by which this compromise course was taken was 43 to 41. The roll call was sensational. Of the Democrats, 15 voted against the compromise which the Administration desired. Thirty-two Democrats voted for the compromise.

WHAT WAS MOST striking, even startling, was the position taken by nine Republicans. While a large majority of the Republicans, 26, voted against the compromise, these nine voted for it. These nine voted that is, for the course which, said some degree of victory for President Roosevelt, for Mr. Wallace, and for the CIO Political Action Committee, which was the spearhead of Mr. Wallace's support. Prominent among the nine were three commonly looked upon as outstanding party members—Austin of Vermont, Brewster of Maine, Saltonstall of Massachusetts.

One, Brewster of Maine, gave a reason for his action—and one expects that all the dissenting Republicans will be asked what their reasons were. The reason Mr. Brewster gave was that, as a Republican, he did not wish to make a "martyr" of Mr. Wallace. To some Republicans the reason did not appeal.

Anyhow, what Senator Brewster and the other eight Republicans did was to open the way for Mr. Wallace to a post in the Cabinet, and thus to an exalted stage for actions and utterances in furtherance of his views. As for the shearing of some of the powers of the post, hardly anything Congress can do to prevent Mr. Wallace, as Secretary of Commerce, with Mr. Roosevelt as his chief, from using the post in what direction they choose. Congress has frequently complained that Mr. Roosevelt is resourceful in avoiding limitations which Congress attempted to put upon him.

4-F Dilemma

I am 20 years old, 4-F. On four occasions the Government bureau which employs me has filed an "authorized Government request" for my classification into 2-A; every time, my draft board has ignored the request.

Because my agency thinks I am doing essential work, however, it is not willing to grant a release to take another job (under War Manpower rules). How can the "work-or-fight" rule be applied fairly to 4-Fs in this situation? I am sure there must be other draft-age men in the same dilemma!

Should not draft rules and WMC rules be brought into line so that either the draft boards be required to grant occupational classifications to persons who can't get releases from their employers, or employers be required to grant releases to all draft-age men who do not hold occupational deferments?

A PUZZLED 4-F,
Washington, Feb. 2.

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

Consultative Council Is Needed

LONDON. HOW NEARLY a group of men sitting around a conference table can come to solving the problems that sorely trouble the world today is the question just now in the minds of those here on whom responsibility must ultimately rest.

Britishers I have talked to, both in and out of high office, are fearful that the people both here and in America, will get the idea, that it can all be neatly tied up in some package and marked "solved." They are most anxious to dispel any such illusion.

They know very well that, whatever Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt may decide, the painful intricacies of Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece and Italy must be worked out in the coming months and years. The fear here is that expectation of a magic formula is almost certain to end in disappointment with the results of the great conclave.

There is, however, a strong determination here to gain at least one lasting objective. That is the creation of a consultative council—perhaps at the foreign minister level—empowered to pass on political and economic questions as they arise.

A month ago, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in the House of Commons proposed quarterly meetings of the foreign secretaries of the three powers. In effect, what he said was an earnest appeal for the kind of machinery that could thresh out problems from day to day instead of letting them accumulate in a vast, untidy pile until the three harassed and overworked heads of state can get together.

In Washington some time ago, a similar proposal had important behind-the-scenes sponsorship. When the idea was batted up to him in a press conference, Roosevelt treated it with scorn as the product of columnist fancy. There is every evidence that the British mean to try, at the coming conference, to get approval for a more or less permanent council to pass on political and economic questions as the Joint Chiefs of Staff now pass on military matters of mutual interest.

IF A COUNCIL of foreign ministers is formed, they would necessarily have to be given powers sufficient to act in their own right without the need for lengthy, delaying consultations

with their respective home governments. As originally conceived, the European Advisory Commission was to have had the power to settle issues arising from day to day.

In practice it has not worked out that way. More and more, at least as the British see it, the advisory commission has been a convenient corner in which to sweep problems no one was ready to decide. Undoubtedly it has performed some useful work in preparing the way for joint occupation of Germany.

One great difficulty, however, has been in getting a clear formulation of the American position on important issues. It was only after prolonged soul searching and much discussion within the cabinet that Churchill, in his pre-Christmas speech dealing with Poland, confessed his inability to discover how the U. S. stood on this vital problem.

Now, presumably, the answers will be forthcoming at the Big Three meeting. The President, backed by the staff he will take with him, is surely prepared to lay down the American line on vexatious issues so that Stalin and Churchill will unequivocally know his mind.

BUT PLAINLY such irregular meetings between the three principals are not enough. To begin with, they are too difficult to arrange. The time and place are matters requiring the exchange of an infinite number of telegrams. Getting three figures of such stature to a conference, insuring their security while they are there, and getting them home again is no small task in itself.

Quarterly or even more frequent meetings of the Secretaries of State would be comparatively simple to arrange. Such meetings would alternate, presumably, between London, Washington and Moscow. The world would not wait with the same breathless expectancy, knowing that by making day to day decisions the Council of Secretaries would solve many problems before they reached the critical headline stage.

Such a setup would mean, of course, that the President would have to delegate more authority to Secretary of State Stettinius than he has delegated to anyone in the past. It would mean that the Russian delegate would be relieved of the necessity of constantly cabling back to Moscow for instructions on all points. Maybe, stated that way, it sounds like an impossible dream. But surely it is worth trying. If the conference soon to be held produces nothing more than long-time consultative machinery, it will have been worthwhile.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

"GI Complaint"

I have recently been returned from overseas, where I was stationed successively in Ireland, Scotland and France.

This letter has reference to the editorial in The Post of January 31, "GI Complaint." This criticized the editorial appearing in "Stars and Stripes," which stated that "everything for the front means one thing in the U. S. S. R. and another in the U. S. A."

Your editorial correctly points out that it would not help the front for the people back home to undergo sacrifices needlessly. However, your statement that the home front has done everything requested of it is incorrect. Example upon example can be cited to prove that the people here have not done all that the armed forces have requested. In spite of repeated appeals from the Army, the inductions into the War have been insufficient. The plain truth is that women have not done their share in the war. The War Department has said so. The people know it. The women themselves know it. Not that the women are altogether to blame. If a voluntary system of obtaining men for the armed services had been relied upon, it too would have been unsuccessful. Yet the drawing of women has been successfully resisted.

Another example is the length of time it has taken for any sort of national service legislation to have a chance of enactment, in spite of repeated urgings by the heads of the armed forces. Other examples are strikes and the attempts to continue business as usual (e.g., resistance by the automobile industry to all-out conversion, in the early days of the present crisis).

The typical objections to the enactment of all-out measures have been (1) regimentation would result, (2) the people at home would suffer, (3) the armed forces operate wastefully and are asking for too much. Soldiers, whose lives are completely regimented and full of hardship, can not be expected to have much sympathy with the first two objections. As to the third objection, it is much better to have excesses than shortages. No wars have been lost because of too much and too early, but wars have been lost, or unduly prolonged, because of too little and too late.

Many returning soldiers believe that the people at home do not know that there is a war going on. They believe that many lives at the front could be saved by an all-out effort at home. And this belief is causing bitterness, which may last a long time.

Many returning soldiers believe that the people at home do not know that there is a war going on. They believe that many lives at the front could be saved by an all-out effort at home. And this belief is causing bitterness, which may last a long time.

Washington, Feb. 2.

Tie Of Friendship

If we are to be ruled, not by the rock of another terrible world disaster, but rather by the rudder of vision, then we must surely take notice of our priceless tie of friendship and mutual interest with the remainder of the English-speaking world, all of which is democratic—and all of which, outside America, is embodied in the British Commonwealth of nations—that League of Nations which held together firmly, and held Hitler's Germany even when there was nothing else to hold it.

Of course, we have a choice. We can, if we choose, ignore this greatest tie of friendship between any two great nations which world history has ever known. We can act in international affairs just as if this friendship were no greater, nor more abiding, than, say, our ties with Argentina. It is, in fact, quite possible that we will act in just such way, if for no other reason than this: That our leaders cannot lead us further than we are willing to follow.

But let us bear well in mind that many a man has gone down simply because he did not bother to recognize who were his true friends, and that what can happen to a man can happen to a nation. After all, we failed during the 1920s, to build our foreign policy upon our ties with any nation. And that failure certainly did not prevent this war!

BOLLING SOMERVILLE,
Norwood, Va., Feb. 1.

Montgomery Ward

It is refreshing to read now and again an opinion of a court which deals with the matter in hand as though it had not read the election returns, as Mr. Dooley said courts usually do. I do not think that any fair-minded person could come to any other decision than that reached by Judge Sullivan, and it is hoped that opinion will lead others to avoid the effects of subconscious pressure and public demands when they run counter to the acts of Congress or the Constitution.

It is such people as Mr. Avery and the fear of their resistance even when there is no overt act that holds government in check, and may there be more of them. He is to be congratulated by everyone who believes in government by law and who wants to see our constitutional liberties preserved. It was such people that required the promise of a Bill of Rights before they would agree to adopt the Constitution, and their wisdom was never more vindicated than in this period. More power to Avery. G. W. W.,
Washington, Jan. 30.

Posting The Books

By J. M. Lalley

Cartesian Devils

THE DREAM OF DESCARTES together with some other essays, by Jacques Maritain; translated by Mabelle L. Anderson. (Philosophical Library, \$3.)

In these essays, though only one of them, it seems, is really new. M. Maritain returns to the attack upon his favorite philosophic enemy, Cartesianism, he believes, "is the great French sin in modern history," but the sin, as I gather, consists less in the Cartesian system and its content than in the famous method. Anyway, Descartes' pupil of the Jesuits, the pious pilgrim to Loretto, the steadfast believer whose orthodox intention M. Maritain cannot even question, the submissive Catholic who abandoned the Copernican astronomy when the Inquisition condemned it, is here indicted as the father of the great modern heresies of rationalism, secularism and materialism. Among the perverse offspring conceived in that historic meditation by the German stove were not only the great idealists like Locke and Berkeley, and Kant and Hegel, but also, as I infer, Rousseau and Condorcet, Quasney and Jefferson, Comte and Marx and doubtless many other heresiarchs. In a word, the Cartesian method is the real source of modern bourgeois culture. "Cartesian science," observes M. Maritain, "is by essence a rich man's, a privileged man's science." But even the great and terrible revolt against bourgeois rationalism now plainly evident in M. Maritain's view a direct and necessary product of the Cartesian method.

The root of M. Maritain's quarrel with Descartes seems to lie in the one thing for which apart from mathematics, Descartes is popularly remembered, namely, his theological proof of the existence of God. Descartes, you will remember, argued that since he could conceive clearly and distinctly of God as an infinite and perfect Being, it followed that only God himself could have placed such an idea in the philosopher's finite and imperfect mind. God being infinite, is inscrutable, beyond all analysis, and having established this, finite reason must content itself with exploration of finite things. Descartes needed God "as the guarantor of science; therefore he betakes himself to Him by the quickest route, one which most resembles an intuition; to know that He exists and that He guarantees the human order . . . Let us pay our respects to the Creator with dispatch. And now lying on the world!" But M. Maritain considers this Cartesian God to be a stroke of pure anthropomorphism, "a creature enlarged to the infinite." Moreover, he thinks, it contains an implicit agnosticism, since it does not really "demonstrate" the existence of God by starting with the sole idea of God. And here M. Maritain, following of course, St. Thomas Aquinas, argues that the existence of God by no means self-evident to men on earth, but knowledge of it is abstracted from other knowledge from the knowledge of things. It cannot be known merely by "unfolding the logic of the Perfect" but rather is derived from experience, from knowledge of the imperfect and finite, "which bears witness that it does not suffice unto itself." Thus, if I follow the argument, Descartes in excluding the evidence of the material universe, paradoxically pointed the road to materialism. That is to say, Descartes' successors, perceiving the weakness of the Cartesian theology, quickly threw it overboard, retaining however, his method, letting it lead them now to pantheism, now to agnosticism. And here it would seem we come to Descartes' great "sin"; it was that of denying to theology the status of a science. With this anti-theologism, says M. Maritain, comes "the first betrayal of Christian intelligence."

"The Dream of Descartes," dreamed when he was but 23 was the dream of a slight, unworldly, "Science with a capital 'S'." Science as the modern world was to worship it. In Cartesianism, says M. Maritain, "the understanding becomes an absolute, and this understanding is man himself." Hence the characteristic anthropocentrism and optimism of modern times. All being subordinate to thought, simply because in Cartesian idealism there is no being which resists reason. So "man becomes the center of an intelligible universe which he has created in his own image," but says M. Maritain, the mechanistic universe has turned out to be a desert. The Age of Reason has not made men act reasonably, and the domination of nature has ceased to be a mere practical aim and has become "the final aim of civilization." Rationalism, having excluded from the universe everything save thought and mechanism, has thereby excluded spirituality, which nevertheless sometimes invades the bourgeois wilderness in grotesque forms, as in Baudelaire or Rimbaud. It has excluded the emotion, or as M. Maritain calls it, "the affective life," which nevertheless returns in some such form as the "sacred cry" of Freud. In short, 300 years after Descartes, M. Maritain finds that "man is the center of a world inhuman in every respect." And that "nothing in human life any longer made to man's measure, to the rhythm of the human heart."

Such, very roughly indeed, is M. Maritain's indictment of the Cartesian dispensation. I hope it will be understood that in attempting to convey it, I am neither indorsing nor disputing the indictment, for, as I think I have confessed before, I am a timid man. Yet if I were not, it might occur to me to ask just where the ontologist of Descartes differs from, say, that of St. Anselm of Canterbury and if it is not curious that the consequences in the one case should have been so different in the other.

Arms For Russia

By Ernest Lindley

Taking Our Share Of The Credit

THE OFFICIAL reports and statements on lend-lease have been prepared with scrupulous regard for the sensibilities of our Allies. Almost invariably they have stressed that our aid, great as it may seem in total figures, was small in comparison with the total war production of Britain or the Soviet Union. The lend-lease authorities in Washington took the lead in publicizing the reverse lend-lease provided by the British, the Australians and the New Zealanders.

This air of modesty about our own contribution, through lend-lease, coupled with generous appreciation of the efforts and accomplishments of our Allies has been very fine. It has helped to break down the notion that we are a Nation of boasters, and it has helped to keep the American people reminded of the truly prodigious efforts which the Russians and the British and some of our other Allies have made. Doubtless it has encouraged the spokesmen for some of our Allies to speak generously to their own people about the extent of the American contribution. One recalls, for example, passages in several of Churchill's speeches.

But at times it has seemed as if our own spokesmen were leaning backward too far, especially when some of our Allies have seemed reluctant to acknowledge, or to advertise to their own people, the true scope and importance of American lend-lease aid.

THE STATEMENT on lend-lease aid to the Soviet Union released last Saturday therefore is of particular interest. Like its predecessors, it has a modest air, and gives full credit to an ally. The second sentence in the first paragraph reads: "Soviet officials have expressed to us their appreciation of the part these are playing in the success of the campaign." (It does not point out that the Soviet government has not given its own people an intensive education in this matter.) The first sentence in the next paragraph says: "Our share in the equipping of the Soviet troops is small compared with their total needs."

But having registered prominently these acknowledgments, FEA Administrator Crowley put

down in black and white some pertinent and highly impressive facts. Up to December 1, 1944, we had supplied to the Russians under lend-lease a total of 331,000 motor vehicles. More than half of the Soviet armies' supplies on some fronts move on American trucks. In addition we have supplied 29,000 motorcycles.

The United States through lend-lease also has given large, and indispensable, aid to the maintenance and reconstruction of the Russian railroads. Hundreds of thousands of tons of rails, wheels and axles, and more than 1000 locomotives, and more than 8000 cars. We have supplied large quantities of tools and raw materials for Soviet war plants. We helped to overcome the electric power shortage by portable power plants—60 power trains with generating capacities of from 1000 to 5000 kilowatts each, which can be moved from city to city and industry to industry.

We have sent to the Russians 12,000 planes, 6000 tanks, 1800 self-propelled guns, 3300 armored scout cars and numerous other completely manufactured items of military equipment.

The Red Army not only travels in large part on American wheels. Part of it travels on American-made army boots. We have sent 11 million pairs of army boots, and more than 200 million yards of cloth of various kind.

ALL OF THESE supplies and equipment not only had to be obtained and manufactured. They had to be delivered to the Soviet Union. This meant building and manning cargo ships, building and manning the Navy and Air Forces to protect them, the construction of the great supply route up through Persia, and the development of the air transport route and of the supporting Alcan Highway across northwest Canada and Alaska. It meant a great effort and it cost many lives. A true account of our lend-lease aid to the Soviet Union would include all of these contributions.

But even this partial, inadequate account setting forth the total deliveries of a few of the more important types of equipment and supplies is enough to show that the great forward thrusts of the Red armies are in no small part an American achievement also. This is something which the Russian people should realize and the Soviet government should realize, that the American people know and do not undervalue.

WALLACE

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President might not feel obliged to approve it.

"Further than that, I would consider it unwise for the bill to become so complicated with amendments that it might not even pass the House and the Senate because of stiffened opposition."

Meanwhile a House coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats threatened to bill Representative John E. Rankin (D., Miss.) who led the coalition that gave new life to the Committee on Un-American Activities, proposed that the George bill be sidetracked in the House until the Senate has acted on Wallace's nomination. Since the Senate delayed action on the nomination until March 1 in order to be sure that the George bill is enacted in the meanwhile, such a step by the House would create a stalemate, blocking confirmation of the Cabinet appointment.

'Dangerous' Either Way, Rankin Says

Should the Senate vote on Wallace now, it would do so with Wallace's proposed post still retaining control over the loan agencies.

"If it is dangerous to turn the Department of Commerce with the RFC over to Wallace, Rankin said, 'it is just as dangerous to turn the department over to him without the RFC.'"

"There is a feeling that this (George) bill ought to remain in the House Banking and Currency Committee until the Senate votes on the Wallace nomination. Many members feel this is just a storm cellar in which certain Senators hope to escape the righteous wrath of an outraged public opinion."

Wolcott spent the day in the country putting the finishing touches on his amendments, which would rescind the President's authority to transfer lending agencies to the Commerce Department and remove the secretary from the board of the Export-Import Bank.

The Michigan Congressman plans to submit his proposals to the House Banking and Currency Committee, of which he is the ranking minority member, when it meets tomorrow to take up the Senate-passed George bill.

Committee Chairman Brent Spence (D., Ky.) said that he thought the Wolcott amendments should be submitted as separate legislation, and should not be considered as part of the George bill.

"It is my impression," Spence said, "that the committee will vote the Wolcott amendments down."

Spence Hopes for Speed

Spence said that he hoped to dispose of the George bill in the shortest possible time. He believed the bill would be reported to the House without hearings.

"But," he added, "if people request to be heard, we will have to hear them."

If the Wolcott amendments should be written into the bill by the House, they appeared certain to stir up a new rough-and-tumble battle in the Senate, which has postponed consideration of the

Wallace nomination until March 1 to give the George measure time to become law.

Senator Scott Lucas (D., Ill.) who voted for the original George bill, asserted that the Republicans might swing a Senate majority to confirmation of Wallace "with any power he asks" if they persisted in "personally attacking" him.

Taft Asks Tighter Measures

"There is nothing that the coalition Republican and Southern Democratic opponents of Wallace will not do to defeat him," said Lucas.

"They keep on fighting him until the time may come when he's liable to be confirmed with everything."

Lucas said that he believed a number of other Senators who favored the bill but wanted Wallace confirmed, shared his view.

However, Senator Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio), chairman of the Senate Republican Steering Committee, suggested that the Wolcott amendments did not "go far enough."

The Ohioan declared, however, that he would support them if they came before the Senate.

Would Cut War Powers

Taft said he favored repeal of most of the first section of the War Powers Act giving the President the power to transfer agencies from one department to another.

Senator Joseph Guffey (D., Pa.), a staunch New Dealer, shared George's view that a "heavily amended" bill might not get presidential approval.

"I would not think he would sign such a measure," said Guffey, who explained that he was for Wallace under "any and all circumstances."

Senator Kenneth Wherry (R., Nebr.), the minority whip, joined Taft in favoring the Wolcott amendments.

"The Senate showed it wanted Wallace stripped of vast financial powers when it passed the George bill, 74 to 12," Wherry declared. "It showed it wanted Wallace whittled down to size—and I'm for any legislation that will accomplish this purpose."

Maryland to Drop Real Estate Tax, O'Connor Promises

Baltimore, Feb. 4 (AP).—Members of the Real Estate Board of Baltimore were told by Governor O'Connor that the way is definitely clear for the eventual elimination of the State tax on real estate.

O'Connor said "marked progress has been made in real estate tax reduction until it now can be said with certainty that our real estate taxes can be abolished at the State level."

He recalled that when he took office six years ago the real estate tax was 23.35 cents, and has since been reduced to 12 cents. Next year, he added, the tax will be 11 cents and "there must be no letup until it is eliminated entirely."

Off the Record

By Ed Reed



"Things are sure different now—in the old days when she walked by we hardly noticed the cigarettes!"

Winchester Officer Reported Killed

Winchester, Va., Feb. 4 (AP).—Lieut. Col. George F. Miller, 40, former member of the State police, was killed in action in the European theater, according to word received here today from the War Department by his wife, Mrs. Reatha Hubbard Miller.

Colonel Miller was serving with General Patton's Third Army in a supply outfit. He had been overseas since last summer.

Colonel Miller held a commission in the Virginia National Guard as a first lieutenant and held an unusual record as a marksman. For some time he trained recruits in the South and Middle West.

There are also two sons, a daughter, his parents, Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Miller, and a brother, Capt. Paul L. Miller of the United States Army.

Omission in Ship Names of Virginia Colleges Protested

Richmond, Va., Feb. 4 (AP).—The Virginia Junior Chamber of Commerce protested by wire today to Rear Adm. Emory Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, that the names of no Virginia educational institutions were included among 40 to be given to victory ships.

It asked that in future name selections "consideration be given to naming a vessel for a Virginia school," and suggested the college of William and Mary "which is the second oldest college in America or any other Virginia school that is desirable."

U. S. Labor Delegates To Lecture in Britain

The Office of War Information announced last night that U. S. labor representatives soon will leave for Great Britain to speak before labor and educational groups in England, Scotland and Wales.

John D. Connors, director of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, will represent the American Federation of Labor. The delegate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has not been announced.

Dahlgren Girl Awarded B. S. at Williamsburg

Williamsburg, Va., Feb. 4.—Miss Irma V. Milstead of the Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, was graduated from the college of William and Mary yesterday in exercises held in the chapel of Sir Christopher Wren Building. Miss Milstead earned a B. S. degree with biology as her field of concentration.

His furlough extends to March 6.

THOMAS MANN

"the greatest living man of letters"

says of

JOHN GUNTHER'S

brilliant new novel

The Troubled Midnight

"I was surprised and delighted about the courage, as well as the success with which this excellent journalist has taken the step into the world of the novel. The book is filled with the atmosphere of our time. It has lively and entertaining dialogue, and its characters are so real and convincing that one believes one knows some of them personally."

The Troubled Midnight is a taut, closely written novel of today, by the author of the famous "Inside" books. Set in neutral Constantinople, it combines an engrossing love story and a serious theme, focusing in the dilemma of its characters all the contemporary tension of Europe and America.

At all bookstores • \$2.50

HARPER

FOLLIARD

From Page 1

blitz. They are vastly larger, for one thing, and consequently can carry a vastly heavier load of bombs.

How can the Germans stand all this? The answer is, they are not standing it.

The Luftwaffe has been beaten down to the point where it is no longer an effective air force. It could not interfere with Eisenhower's landings on D-Day; it could not stop the Ninth Air Force in its terrific destruction of Von Rundstedt's tanks and trucks in the Ardennes recently, and it cannot now prevent our planes from going anywhere they choose to go in Germany or from isolating areas that are to become battle-grounds in the days ahead.

Oil Cut in Half

German production of oil, it has been estimated officially, has been cut more than half by bombings, a fearful blow to a modern army like the Wehrmacht. More and more now, the Germans are being forced to use horse-drawn equipment.

One thing that puzzles a non-military person is to hear that the Luftwaffe has been nearly knocked out, and then have General Spaatz announce as he did not long ago that "Today our airmen face a strong defensive German air force." Spaatz added that, in total numbers of front-line aircraft, the Germans were almost as well off as they were at the end of 1943.

What is the explanation? How is it that the Germans, though they lose three or four planes to every one we lose in combat, still manage to have a sizeable air force?

As near as one can get it, this is the situation: The Germans for some time have been practicing a policy of conservation; sometimes they deliberately hold back their planes and make no attempt to ward off a heavy bombing attack. Meanwhile, they have dispersed their aircraft factories. These are now located in hundreds of widely scattered small plants, some of them underground.

Spaatz Chose Oil

General Spaatz was faced with this choice: Either to seek out and attack all of these hundreds of little plants, or go after the oil plants, which, if knocked out or severely hurt, would cripple not only the Luftwaffe but everything in the German war machine that needs fuel to move.

He chose to go after the oil plants, though this—for a time, at least—might mean that his own pilots would have to contend with an increased number of German fighters.

The German air force, as one officer in General Spaatz's headquarters told me, is like a lawn. You have to keep on mowing it and mowing it or else it will get out of hand. So long as the war goes on, it will never completely disappear.

One way to look at the situation would be to imagine what it would be like if we had not been able to do the job we have done on

Germany from the air—how much stronger she would be in every respect.

Another way is to imagine how it would be if Germany had what the Allies have in the way of air strength; or, even the American component of that strength. For one thing, we would not now be in France, much less across Germany's western frontier. Neither is it likely that the Russians would be hammering across her eastern frontier.

Nazi Jet Best

The argument over the relative merits of aircraft, ours versus the German, seems to be about over except in the case of the German jet-propelled plane—the fastest thing in the air. The Germans, admittedly, stole a march on us here, but it is questionable whether they will be able to reap the benefits. They have a two-fold problem, that of producing the planes in volume and then of finding men to fly them skillfully.

Otherwise, our own planes seem to be tops. The same goes for our pilots—a fact readily admitted by captured members of the Luftwaffe.

A story, which doubtless has been told before, will illustrate how our own fliers feel about the enemy. It concerns a redoubtable young man from Middlebrook, Va., First Lieut. William J. Weyland, pilot of a P-47 Thunderbolt in the Ninth Air Force. During the air fighting over the Ardennes, Weyland flashed a radio message to his comrades below: "Come up here, I've got three Jerries cornered."

Two other American pilots streaked upward 10,000 feet to find Lieutenant Weyland pursuing one Focke-Wulf 190, while two other "cornered" FWs were on his tail and blazing away. In the end, all three enemy craft were knocked down.

General Spaatz has a rough affection for and takes a deep interest in these youngsters who wear wings on their breasts, above their campaign bars and decorations, and he almost always has one or two as guests at his chateau. For their part, they think the "Old Man" is terrific.

Came Up Hard Way

Spaatz is called the "brain guy" now, but he came up the hard way. Born 53 years ago in Earlville, Pa., and of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, he was graduated from West Point in 1914 and left there with the nickname of "Tooney." In June of 1916 he was assigned to the aviation section of the Signal Corps and learned to fly the crude machines of those days. In the following years he was married to Ruth Harrison, who now awaits his return from the wars at the Spaatz home at 206 Duke St., Alexandria, Va.

As a youngster of 26, Spaatz was one of the first of the Air Corps officers to reach France in the first World War. He shot down three German planes in the St. Mihiel offensive and was in command of the largest American aviation training school in France. In the interval between wars

THE WASHINGTON POST

Monday, February 5, 1945

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U. S., British Scribes Barred From Balkans

Rome, Feb. 4 (AP).—Public relations officers at Allied headquarters said today that prolonged negotiations have failed to gain access for American and British correspondents as a group to any of the Balkan countries except Greece.

In Yugoslavia Marshal Tito's government permitted the entry of H. D. Harrison of Reuters, who formerly was that news agency's Balkan manager and lived for many years in Belgrade before the war.

Aside from Harrison no American and British correspondents have been permitted officially to go from Italy to Yugoslavia since a press party made a brief trip to Belgrade in November. The public relations officers said they had been carrying on constant negotiations with the Yugoslavs since then but without tangible result.

Tito sent a press officer to Italy to hear Allied arguments on behalf of the correspondents but that is as far as he has gone.

The Hoxha regime in Albania declined even to discuss the subject, it was learned here. The minister of information and culture there bluntly notified Allied headquarters public relations officers that correspondents were not wanted in Albania.

A similar lack of success was encountered in negotiations for sending correspondents from Italy into Bucharest, Sofia, Ploesti and other Balkan points, even though American and British officials are participating with the Russians in the Allied control commissions for Romania and Bulgaria. Public relations officers said overtures for opening these countries to correspondents from Allied headquarters had met nothing but silence.

Other pioneers, he is a symbol of America's growth in the air. Twenty-seven years ago, when he was over here for the first World War, Spaatz and Rickenbacker and the others had to fly French or British planes. The reason: We ourselves were never able to produce any that got to the front in time.

Today the United States is out-producing all our Allies and enemies combined, and has the greatest air army the world has ever seen. The job immediately ahead is to throw this terrible striking power against Germany and end the war in Europe, and then concentrate it on Japan for the grand finale.

Already, however, men over here are looking beyond that. They are wondering if America, once it's all over, will have the wisdom to maintain this supremacy in the air which required so much travail to achieve.

Tropical Market Basket

FOR NORTH AMERICAN TABLES

... a prosperous business with our good neighbor, Cuba

TOMATOES from Cuba ... eggplant? ... lima beans?

That's a big surprise to most people, yet before the war the export of these popular vegetables, as well as of pineapples, grapefruit, bananas and avocados, was a prosperous and growing business in Cuba.

It could not have existed, of course, without ships equipped to carry perishable foods safely. The Cuba Mail Line, which has served Cuba for over 100 years—Mexico for more than fifty—was a pioneer in providing Cuba with the necessary facilities for this important trade.

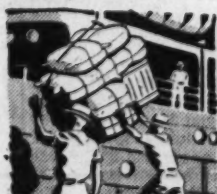
CUBA MAIL LINE

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URGENT! The Merchant Marine needs men to help win the war!



Before the war Cuba Mail was operating a fleet of fine modern vessels—carrying thousands of travelers every year, as well as thousands of tons of cargo.

When Victory comes, and Cuba Mail's ships return to their established trade routes, the Line will bend every effort to aid Cuban exporters to resume their normal overseas business as quickly and smoothly as possible.

Docks and warehouses will be ready with trained personnel, prepared to expedite—whether by sea or by air—the movement of both passengers and freight between Cuba and the United States.

Nazi Supermen Make Holland Timeless

Somewhere in Holland (P)—per and brass in hands and figures were needed for German industry. In the town of Breda, for instance, only one church clock of 15 remains.



Mr. Gallagher: "Never thought of that one, Mr. Burton—very neat!"
Mr. Burton: "Thank you, Mr. Gallagher. Fits Gallagher & Burton's perfectly, either way you write it!"

Many judges of good whiskey call first for Gallagher & Burton's. For not only has this grand old brand had a host of friends for over half a century, but it is today finer than ever: a truly superb blend, with a recognizable character all its own.

Great before prohibition, great before the War, Gallagher & Burton's holds—and will hold—to the high quality standards exacted by this fine tradition.

Try this exceptional whiskey. Taste it and you'll know the reason why the choice of Gallagher & Burton's means—emphatically—"All's well!"

A FINE WHISKEY

GALLAGHER & BURTON, INC., BALTIMORE, MD. • BLENDED WHISKEY
Gallagher & Burton's Black Label • 72½% Grain Neutral Spirits • 86.8 Proof



A superlative blend of selected whiskies and choice All-American grain neutral spirits created by master blenders in the slow, old-fashioned way. You'll appreciate this truly fine whiskey and its smooth, prewar mellowness. Enjoy your share of the limited supply now available.

Lansdowne Reserve

A MAN'S WHISKEY

BLENDED WHISKEY, 86 PROOF, 87½% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS.
THE LANSDOWNE DISTILLERY, HAYRE DE GRACE, MARYLAND

Byrd-Butler Bill May Curb Loan Agencies

By the United Press
Senators Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) and Hugh Butler (R., Nebr.) will introduce a bill this week, probably today, to "clip the wings" of multi-billion dollar Government corporations and make all of them responsible to Congress, they disclosed tonight.

Butler predicted early passage of the measure which, he said, has wide nonpartisan support and "has no connection with the Senate-passed George Bill, Henry Wallace, Jesse Jones, or any other individual."

He asserted in an interview that most legislators have come to realize that Congress "has been very careless in the past and is now ready to establish some semblance of order in the corporations" by preventing them from continuing operations outside congressional jurisdiction.

Byrd told the United Press that Congress never sees itemized expenditures of many of the corporations although he has protested publicly and introduced remedial measures for 10 years.

Chances Improved

Both Senators believe that prospects of favorable action have been enhanced by Senate passage of the bill by Senator Walter F. George (D., Ga.), to divorce the Reconstruction Finance Corp., and other lending agencies from the Department of Commerce. The George measure was an outgrowth of the bitter feud between former Vice President Wallace and ousted Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones.

The Byrd-Butler bill provides that no corporation may be created by any Federal agency "except by direct congressional action or pursuant to an act of Congress specifically authorizing such corporation."

All corporations—and there are so many with such vast financial resources that they are known as the fourth branch of Government—would be accountable to Congress for their financial transactions, and each would be required to submit annually a work plan or budget.

"Very little is known about these corporations, and although most of them are legitimate, some were created secretly, possibly with ulterior motives," Butler declared. He added that his interest was aroused on his trip to South America two years ago when he discovered "secret corporations operating there unknown to the American public and dispensing billions."

"Big Corporations" Hit

"Why should we have secret corporations of the United States Government, whose sole objective is apparently the dealing with social welfare of peoples of other countries?" he asked.

The proposed measure is largely an outgrowth of the report last August of the Byrd Joint Congressional Economic Committee, which found that "the magnitude of Government corporations, particularly of the Reconstruction Finance

Jane Arden



Corp. and the Commodity Credit Corp., is now so great as to rival Government proper."

The report found that Government corporations, compete with private enterprise and encroach upon and compete with business, which is under serious disadvantage.

Byrd was pleased by the Senate's ready acceptance of the amendment to the George bill to require that the RFC, its subsidiaries, and other corporations be placed under jurisdiction of the General Accounting Office for auditing purposes.

"Corporations should be audited just like other Government agencies," he said, "and the Comptroller General is the man to do it, rather than a private auditing service which has no authority to certify expenditures."

Comptroller General Lindsay Warren praised the amendment and said "we can do the job." He added that one of the reasons the GAO was created was to "audit the expenses of all Government corporations so we can report to Congress."

Miners Establish All-Time Safety Record in 1944

Coal miners established an all-time national safety record during 1944 although working under wartime handicaps.

Secretary Ickes reported to Congress yesterday that despite an all-time record production of 684,000,000 tons of coal last year, miners and operators cut the death rate per million tons of coal produced to an all-time low of 1.91. This compared with a 1943 fatality rate of 2.26, and 2.41 in 1939, which then was the lowest since 1870.

Some 2900 miners are alive today, Ickes said, who might have been killed underground during the first three years of World War Two if the mine fatality rates had remained as high as they were from 1916 to 1918 during the First World War.

Rocky Mountain fever is transmitted by the bite of a tick, which must itself be infected with the disease.

Rep. Miller Hits Bandage Sale As Surplus While More Needed

By Rose McKee
By International News Service

Representative A. L. Miller (R., Nebr.), disclosed last night that he has asked the Senate War Investigating Committee for an opportunity to present evidence that some Government agencies have sold goods as "surplus" while others called on manufacturers to speed deliveries of similar articles.

Dr. Miller, a physician and a former Nebraska State health director, cited the sale of surgical bandages.

More than 27 million bandages were put on sale at Louisville, Ky., he said, and 1½ million more were sold at Pueblo, Colo.

"I called manufacturers," Dr. Miller said, "and they told me that they could not keep up with Government orders for bandages. They said the Government was asking deliveries that they could not make although they were working at top-speed."

Calls Explanation Unsatisfactory

As the result of protests he made, the Congressman said, War Department and surplus property officials conferred with him the other day in his office.

"They gave me some explanations," Dr. Miller said, "but I am not at all satisfied." He said the group told him that the bandages sold were white ones, and that brown ones were needed at the front, so that the color would blend in with the skin on which they were used.

"I can understand that," Dr. Miller said, "but white bandages still can be used at base hospitals behind the front. I think it is the simple matter of hospital staffs having to use the tools on hand, not what they would like to have."

He said there were other instances in which some hospitals demanded a certain color of surgical gown.

Urges Use of Available Goods

"From the evidence I have gathered," Dr. Miller said, "I consider that it is largely a matter of some persons being temperamental. It is time to crack down on that, in view of the shortage of manpower and materials. Both could be saved if we use what we have when it is possible to do so." Government officials told him, the Congressman said, that some of the medical supplies put on sale

have been recovered, including large quantities of ether. Attempts are being made, he was told, to recover other drugs.

The medical supplies in question were sold before the appointment of former Senator Guy M. Gillette as chairman of the new Surplus Property Board.

Dr. Miller will meet with members of the Senate investigating committee's staff today, to discuss a date on which he may appear to testify.

Auction Probe to Be Resumed

The Nebraskan said he would be willing to appear either during or immediately after the committee's current investigation of surplus property auctions conducted by Surplus Liquidators, Inc. The committee will resume its hearings on that case tomorrow, when Richard Durham, former assistant treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, is scheduled to testify. Durham is director of the auction firm.

Another scheduled witness is Jacob Goldberg, the firm's auctioneer. He will be followed by Government officials, including Walter E. Joyce, vice president of the Defense Plant Corp., an RFC subsidiary. The committee intends to ask Joyce how the DPC came to grant a contract to the auction firm.

Filipino Plays Swing Music on Piano Left by Japs

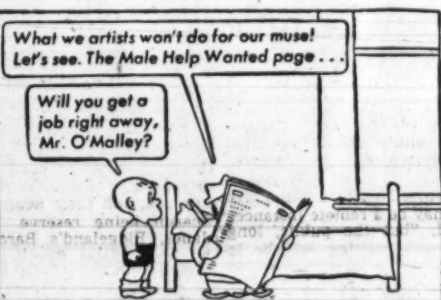
Malolos, Luzon, Feb. 3 (Delayed) (P).—There are still a few pianos left in this town which the Japanese failed to smash during wholesale destruction of furniture in many homes, and one of them was playing swing music.

The pianist, a young Filipino guerilla, was hot on the keys. Then the tune became familiar.

It was the Star-Spangled Banner in swingtime. The pianist played it often during enforced recitals for Japanese officers. They never tumbled to it, he said.

The Japanese, he added, never knew what the Filipinos meant when they said the "canons are coming." That is a contraction for

BARNABY



By Crockett Johnson



ANDREW CURTIS Jr. & SON



... Just an old weather-beaten wooden panel, affectionate reminder of sixty years ago, when Grandfather Curtis specialized in groceries, drygoods, notions, paints and hardware.

To-day, the store of Andrew Curtis, Jr. & Son with its modern plate-glass front is strictly grocery. Row on row of shelves of advertised canned goods, dried fruits, breakfast foods, crackers, coffees, condiments.

Oreville isn't the same town, either—hasn't been since the paper-box factory came. Population, 1880—1,102. Now, 7,828. With a Chamber of Commerce too. But Oreville has always been a PATHFINDER town. Some of the old residents were first subscribers. They'll tell you that PATHFINDER has changed too—been "smarted up" editorially, pictorially.

But with all its vigorous new editing and modern printing, PATHFINDER has never lost its small-community perspective. It is edited and written for the people of the smaller cities and towns, where so much of "public opinion" originates... World-wide scope, it furnishes an accurate, interpretive survey of affairs. PATHFINDER knows its readers, what interests them.

PATHFINDER advertising columns give access to a market that comprises nearly half of the nation's population—56 per cent of the retail outlets. It is read by well-to-do, generous-spirited folks who favor comfortable living—who buy oil burners, refrigerators, electric stoves, as well as good clothes, package foods and cosmetics.

GRAHAM PATTERSON, Publisher



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Brain Development

By Roger W. Babson

Employment and Education

Postwar full employment depends upon keeping the national income up to 120 billion dollars or more. This compares with a prewar figure of 80 billion dollars. Some increase!

Three times in the past, the United States was up against a similar problem. (1) In 1845-8, following the Mexican War, there would have been a revolution in the U. S. except for the acquisition from Mexico of Texas and seven other states. (2) In 1874-9, following the Civil War, there would have been economic chaos except for the development of the railroads. (3) In 1919-23, following World War I, there again would have been an economic collapse had not the "horseless carriage" saved the day.

To jack up national income 50 per cent and prevent unemployment, some new great industry must be born, or some radical change must take place in education. I believe that following World War II—some revolutionary change will take place in our system which now "educates" 30 million people and spends billions of dollars annually. Hence, I repeat that postwar employment depends upon our school committees.

Here is my forecast: First, schools will give less attention to memory work and more to brain development. Such memory work, as is given, should be concentrated on spelling, arithmetic tables and vocabularies which knowledge will help students to get and hold jobs. Second, schools will give much more attention to training students to think and solve original problems—work which they dislike to do.

The above two changes would mean that students will take home more problems to work out, but fewer textbooks to read. The present craze of lugging home a mass of textbooks, each day, results in less thinking. Encyclopedias and reference books can displace memories; but nothing can take the place of brains. Employers can install machines to do everything

Mrs. McLean Gives Dinner For Newswomen

By Peggy Preston

The red carpet at Mrs. Edward B. McLean's went down yesterday for Ladies of the Press. Occasion was the annual dinner at which Mrs. McLean fetes members of the Women's National Press Club and the American Newspaperwomen's Club. It's the party that the hostess claims is one of her favorites and she gives it all her traditional trimmings, including a showing of a new film directly after the 8:30 dinner.

Last night more than 170 guests, including associate members of the two clubs, were at Friendship for the party. There with the press gals were a score or more Washington women who hold associate memberships, including Mrs. Marjorie, wife of the Brazilian Ambassador, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross and Miss Vera Bloom.

In addition were Mrs. Robert Low Bacon, Mrs. Joseph E. Davies, Mrs. Dwight Davis, Mrs. Patrick Hurley, Mrs. George W. Renchard, Mrs. Emil Hurja, Mrs. Clarence Norton Goodwin, Mrs. Patterson French and Mrs. Edward E. Gann.

Among other popular parties on yesterday's calendar was the tea which Justice and Mrs. Justin Miller gave in honor of Helen Gallagher Douglas, new Representative from California.

Assisting in the dining room were Mrs. William O. Douglas, Mrs. Robert H. Jackson, Mrs. Wiley Rutledge, Mrs. Claude Wickard, Mrs. Fred M. Vinson, Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross, Mrs. Clarence F. Lea, and several others.

Maj. and Mrs. Walter H. Gahagan, brother and sister-in-law of the guest of honor, were down from New York for the occasion.

Iranian and American military men attended the dinner which Mahmood K. Taher gave last night at his residence for Maj. Gen. Ahmad Nakhjavani of Iran, former Minister of War in the Iranian cabinet, now visiting the United States at the invitation of the Government.

Guests included Maj. Gen. Donald H. Connolly, commanding general of the Persian Gulf Command; Maj. Gen. and Mrs. John F. Williams, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. T. M. Osborne, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Don G. Shingler, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John N. Greely and others.

Shirley Temple Gives Advice To Teen Agers

By Ida Jean Kain

What teen agers need is more beauty advice from movie stars than their own age if they're anywhere near as wise as cute Shirley Temple. The first tip she gave me was, "Tell them not to eat chocolate bars!" She was so anxious to have you take it seriously that I wasn't really surprised at her explanation. Shirley's peach blossom skin began breaking out all of a sudden and her mother couldn't understand it until she came across a drawer full of candy bar wrappings.

Prettier Than in Movies

Next best thing to having all of you teen agers right there with me for the interview is to give you as much of Shirley's story in her own words as possible. But first, I'll tell you she looks exactly the way she does in the movies, only prettier. She has a nice round face—"it's the Pennsylvania Dutch in me," she says. She weighs 102 pounds, is 5 feet 2, and wears a size 9 "shortened." Her hair is dark blonde or light brunette with a tinge of red.

Her measurements? "Well, the buzz, is that what you mean? That's 34 inches, my waist is 24 and hips 33 1/2 inches." Those curves are just right. Shirley doesn't eat rich desserts ever—"Well, hardly ever." She never eats between meals. She drinks milk and eats good wholesome food.

Washes Face Before Retiring

Another beauty tip is to never go to bed with your face dirty. "Wash with soap and water and rinse off all the soap. She does not use creams. She puts her lipstick on with a brush.

What about posture? Shirley beat me at some of my own lines! "If a girl can't be sort of plump, people won't notice it so much if she has a nice posture. But if she slumps down, her tummy gets there before anything else and it's embarrassing. If she holds her tummy in but doesn't stand straight, then other parts don't get there as soon as she does. Tell them to remember the gluteus maximus, that's to be held in tight!

Alumnae Club To Meet

The H. Sophie Newcomb Alumnae Club will meet today at the home of Mrs. Alfred Moran, 2800 Woodley rd. Preceding an informal tea will be the showing of the film, "Newsreel of 1944."

All alumnae in Washington are invited to attend.

Ration Points

SUGAR—February 1, sugar stamp No. 33 valid for 8 pounds through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 34 valid through February 28, 1945. Stamp No. 35 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 36 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 37 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 38 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 39 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 40 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 41 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 42 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 43 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 44 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 45 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 46 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 47 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 48 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 49 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 50 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 51 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 52 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 53 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 54 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 55 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 56 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 57 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 58 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 59 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 60 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 61 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 62 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 63 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 64 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 65 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 66 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 67 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 68 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 69 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 70 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 71 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 72 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 73 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 74 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 75 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 76 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 77 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 78 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 79 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 80 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 81 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 82 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 83 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 84 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 85 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 86 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 87 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 88 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 89 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 90 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 91 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 92 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 93 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 94 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 95 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 96 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 97 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 98 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 99 valid through June 2, 1945. Stamp No. 100 valid through June 2, 1945.



MRS. HERBERT WIGNALL
... Army daughter is bride

Town Talk—

Capitalites Mingle at Candlelight Wedding Of Late Senator Barbour's Daughter

By Eva Hinton

PEACE prevailed over war for a brief while the other afternoon at the 5 o'clock candle-lit wedding of Elysebeth Barbour and James Henry Higgins 2d, lieutenant in the United States Navy.

There was the peace of the quiet little church in Georgetown, where candles made a glowing path all the way up the aisle and flickered on the altar decorated with white lilies.

There was the lovely bride in her grandmother's dress of ivory satin embroidered in pale gold bow-knots, walking between the rows of candles that shone on the pearl coronet which held her veil.

And there was young Warren Barbour in his uniform of the United States Coast Guard escorting his sister to the altar, while the younger sister, Sharon, preceded them as maid of honor.

And when they arrived at the chancel there was the bridegroom in his Navy uniform with service ribbons and battle stars waiting with his father, who was his best man.

AFTER the ceremony the bride's mother, Mrs. Carver Barbour, received at the 1925 F St. Club with the bride and groom and the groom's mother and father, Mrs. Barbour was stunning in a smartly simple black satin frock with a touch of color added by her small, cyclamen-colored feather hat. Mrs. James Henry Higgins, senior, the groom's mother, was charming in pale gray with a brown hat and sables.

Young Sharon's gold-toned frock blended with the gold and ivory of her sister's bridal gown. The gown had been worn by her grandmother to President McKinley's inaugural ball.

Cousins and uncles and aunts had gathered to wish the newlyweds a long life and a happy one, among them Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Barbour and Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Dierssen. Mrs. Frederick Barbour was in black with a smart hat of two tones of light blue and Mrs. Dierssen wore a black velvet frock with a small hat of pale pink roses.

A trio of popular Senators came in for a share of attention, Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Senator Warren Austin and Senator Millard Tydings, the latter with their wives.

Admiral and Mrs. Thomas C. Hart chatted with Mrs. Emory S. Land, and Mrs. Tom Burke was in a group which included Air Marshal Douglas Colyer and Mrs. Willock, wife of the air vice marshal. Among others who drank a toast to the bride and groom and wished them happiness in their new station in Boston were Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, Mrs. Truxton Beale, Mme. Loudon, wife of the Netherlands Ambassador, Mr. and Mrs. Mike McConihe, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Glover and Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Wexth, with their son Lieut. Stuart Wexth.

BRIDE-ELECT OF Oden Bowie, is Miss Laura Brainard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Brainard, New Haven, Conn. Mr. Bowie is son of Mrs. W. Booth Bowie and the late Mr. Bowie, Fairview, Prince Georges County, Md.

Mrs. Renchard Entertains

Mrs. George Renchard entertained Saturday at a cocktail party in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Selden Chapin who have returned to Washington from Paris where Mr. Chapin was on assignment for the State Department.

There are some younger children in this neighborhood whose parents seem to think that no matter what their children do my boy shouldn't touch them. I don't want my boy to be a bully, but I do want him to take his own part.

If the children are much younger, they are probably not very good or stimulating companions for your son. The fact that he has been made to feel guilty about fighting has made him coward and among children his own age who are still in the stage when any trivial happening can lead to a battle.

Instead of sending him out in the world armed with so impractical a weapon as "never hit a younger child," let the child be aware that if the younger child is strong enough to attack him he has a right to defend himself. Or else he has an even better right to leave the child alone and tell him he won't play with him.

Counsel him to use fists only, in defending himself and never descend to the level of a brute and use weapons like sticks or stones which can administer serious injury.

Meanwhile, get him some boxing gloves, or a punching bag and let him practice until he no longer feels afraid in the presence of children his own age. It's true with people as it is with nations that when one is strong enough to protect oneself, one is seldom aggrieved.

Write for my leaflet on "Children's Quarrels," which discusses quarrels with neighbors as well as with children in one's family. To obtain your copy, send a self-addressed, stamped, envelope with your request to Myrtle Meyer Eldred, The Washington Post.

Miss Knauer Becomes Bride Of Army Man

At a candlelight ceremony yesterday in the Church of St. Mark and the Incarnation, Miss Mildred Rosalia Knauer was married to Herbert Wignall, U. S. A.

The bride is daughter of Col. John Glenwood Knauer, U. S. A., and Mrs. Knauer. Mr. Wignall is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wignall, Philadelphia.

Officiating at the service was the Rev. Raymond C. Sorrick. In the absence of her father, who is in France, the bride was given in marriage by her brother, Karl E. Knauer. Her white satin gown was fashioned on basque lines and full skirt ending in circular train. A coronet of seed pearls held her fingertip length veil and she carried an old fashioned bouquet of white roses.

Serving as best man was John DeYoung, and ushers were Robert Alfred and Joseph Mancini.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents for members of the wedding party and relatives. The newlyweds left later on a short wedding trip and will make their home in Washington, where the bridegroom is stationed.

Miss Virginia Mae Knauer, maid of honor for her sister, wore a pink brocade gown. Miss Wilma Jean Morrow, bridesmaid, was costumed in an identical frock of blue. Both wore long white gloves and shoulder-length veils caught with clusters of rosebuds. Their bouquets were of mixed spring flowers.

Refuses to take me to public places, or even to introduce me as his sweetheart, for he claims he's ashamed of me. I am an attractive girl and could have plenty of beaux if I wanted; but I can't, ever, because I can't imagine myself with anyone else. Although he doesn't like to be seen with me, still he loves me very much; and is very jealous and shows it a lot. I offered to give him up, as the situation is miserable for me; but he said he would die if I did. I cannot understand him. What kind of a love affair would you call this? I am very anxious for your advice.

Does Man Insult Woman He Loves?

DEAR V. M.: So you cannot understand the man? Well, if it weren't for the well-known fact that love is blind, I couldn't understand you, either. I mean, for introducing him as "a very fine young man." He is not a man; nor is he fine, much less "very fine." It was my impulse to say that he is a cross between a skunk and a wolf; but that would be to slander the skunk and the wolf, who at least are boldly unashamed about choosing their mates.

His treatment of you is doubly insulting to all kinds of injury. A man, if such we may call him, for lack of a suitable word, cannot pay his inamorata a worse insult than to refuse to be seen with her in public. Nor can he give more damning evidence of utterly despicable character than to deal furtively, in a back street relationship, with his sweetheart, on the private theory, or lest the public think that she is not good enough for him, by caste or moral standards. By this type of conduct, he disgraces himself; cuts a far more shameful figure than the woman he insults, whatever her history. And of all the sins against decency she may have committed, none can be greater than the crime—against self she practices, in consorting with a man who treats her thus.

Girl Is Taking Gestapo Beating

HE insults you again, just as viciously in a different way, by his malignant jealousy and evil accusations. Can he be "very fine," and falsely charge you with being a liar and a strumpet, when you are scrupulously faithful to him, not only in action, but with your whole mind and all your heart?

Local DAR Unit To Hear Engineer Talk on Television

Mrs. W. H. O. McGhee, State chairman of radio for the District DAR, will present Clyde M. Hunt, chief engineer of WTOP, in a lecture on the possibilities of television at the chapter house WMAL at 11 a. m. when Ruth Crane, feature broadcaster for the station, will give an account of the DAR museum in Continental Hall. Material for this broadcast has been prepared by Miss Rosalind Wright, director of the museum.

On Thursday, February 13 at 1 p. m., over station WRC, Nancy Osgood, feature broadcaster, will interview Mrs. Edwin Lawton, State chairman of DAR-Approved Schools, who will tell of the work for underprivileged children in schools maintained by the organization.

February 22 at 3:45 p. m., Martha Baker of WTOP, will give a talk on George Washington, based on material prepared by Mrs. Jessie Scott Arnold, Regent of President Monroe Chapter and past State historian of the DAR.



Mary Mail Haworth's

Girl and Man Are Deeply in Love, She Says; But He Is Jealous, Accuses Her Falsely and Is Ashamed to Introduce Her to His Friends

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I am 20 years old and engaged to a very fine young man of 26. We are deeply in love with each other. It was love at first sight with me and we have been going out for three years. I intend to marry him in the very near future but I face one big problem which hurts me very much.

Before I met him, I had made the mistake of hanging around in bad company and got myself talked about. He has heard all the rumors. I was young and foolish at the time and didn't quite understand sex. I have explained all this to him; and I never lie to him and am very true to him, but he doesn't believe me or trust me. He is always accusing me of things I haven't done, and we argue on that score nearly every day.

He refuses to take me to public places, or even to introduce me as his sweetheart, for he claims he's ashamed of me. I am an attractive girl and could have plenty of beaux if I wanted; but I can't, ever, because I can't imagine myself with anyone else. Although he doesn't like to be seen with me, still he loves me very much; and is very jealous and shows it a lot. I offered to give him up, as the situation is miserable for me; but he said he would die if I did. I cannot understand him. What kind of a love affair would you call this? I am very anxious for your advice.

THIS is your hero, as I see him—a bouncer unit to tie your shoe. You ask—What kind of love affair is this? Well, to me it looks like a case of a faithful dog being chained and kicked in the teeth by an evil master, who is half crazy with a terrible, gnawing inferiority complex. My advice is—Don't marry him. Give him up, on the double-quick, and go away to new surroundings, if necessary (1) to throw him off your trail and (2) rebuild your social life completely on a solid foundation of respectability.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column; not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

IF YOU

"GO FOR" FLAVOR

HEINZ MUSTARD

2 KINDS...YELLOW AND BROWN

GET EXTRA RED POINTS!

Save used fats for your country!

Keep saving all used kitchen fats.

Your country urgently needs them... to help make medicines, parachutes, synthetic rubber, munitions, paints and soaps for military and civilian uses.

So keep up your good work. Save every possible drop of used fats. Remember, for each pound you turn in, you get 2 red ration points!

Save Used Fats—For the Fighting Front

Approved by OPA and WFA. Paid for by Industry

The Iowa Poll

IOWANS FAVOR DRAFT OF SOME IOWA FARMERS

DES MOINES, IOWA.—That "many" able-bodied men, 18 to 25, can be spared from farm work for the draft, is believed by about one-third of the state's residents. The IOWA POLL indicates. Iowans tend to approve a national service law but oppose compulsory union membership for workers affected.

When Iowans were asked, "Do you think that all farm deferred men should still be deferred as farm workers or can some be spared?" they answered:

To: City Town Farm Men

All should still be deferred 18% 19% 7% 24% 16% 20%
A few can be spared 30 33 38 31 31 39
A few can be spared 47 43 48 52 48 46
Don't know 5 6 7 3 5 5

On the idea of a national service law, now before congress, Iowa opinion divides thus:

Favor 49% 49% 49%
Oppose 49 49 49
Don't know 2 2 2

Labor's opinion is shown in the following grouping:

Union Member Not Union Member
Favor 49% 48%
Oppose 49 49
Don't know 2 2

The same representative cross-section was queried on whether people ordered to work in war industries, under a national service act, should be required to join and pay dues to labor unions when the factories to which they are sent already have contracts requiring employees to be union members. The result was:

Total Union Member Not Union Member
Yes 49% 47% 17%
No 49 49 17
Don't know 2 2 2

On drafting trained nurses, 61% of the men and 65% of the women expressed approval.

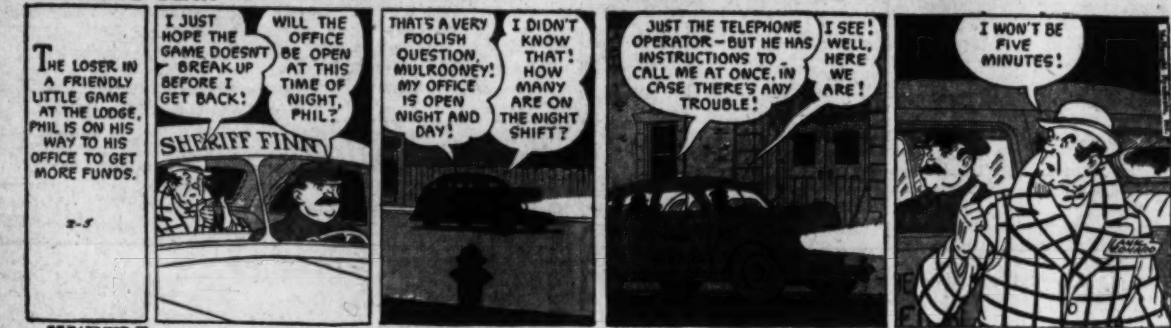
The Weekly "Iowa Poll" Is But One of the Many Forward-Looking Innovations of the DES MOINES Sunday Register



MARY WORTH



MICKEY FINN



MYRTLE



DIXIE DUGAN



DON WINSLOW



CHIEF WABOO and STEVE ROPER



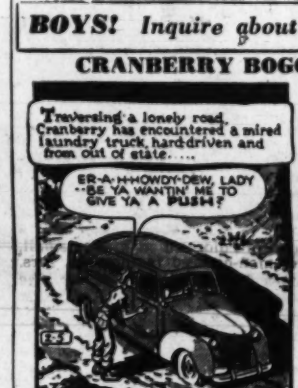
WINNIE WINKLE



KING OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED



DONALD DUCK



Today's Radio Programs

Monday, February 5		Washington		Eastern War Time	
WMAL	630 WRC	980 WOL	1260 WINX	1340 WWDC	1450 WTOP
6:05-7: News, Bill Herson, 6:05-9: World Roundup, 8:30, 7:45, 7:10-7:45, 8-9.	6:05-9: News, Bill Herson, 6:05-9: World Roundup, 8:30, 7:45, 7:10-7:45, 8-9.	6:05-9: News, Bill Herson, 6:05-9: World Roundup, 8:30, 7:45, 7:10-7:45, 8-9.	6:05-9: News, Bill Herson, 6:05-9: World Roundup, 8:30, 7:45, 7:10-7:45, 8-9.	6:05-9: News, Bill Herson, 6:05-9: World Roundup, 8:30, 7:45, 7:10-7:45, 8-9.	6:05-9: News, Bill Herson, 6:05-9: World Roundup, 8:30, 7:45, 7:10-7:45, 8-9.
9:00 Breakfast Club, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	9:00 Breakfast Club, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	9:00 Breakfast Club, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	9:00 Breakfast Club, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	9:00 Breakfast Club, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	9:00 Breakfast Club, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.
10:00 My True Story, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	10:00 My True Story, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	10:00 My True Story, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	10:00 My True Story, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	10:00 My True Story, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	10:00 My True Story, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.
11:00 Breakfast With Tom Breneman, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	11:00 Breakfast With Tom Breneman, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	11:00 Breakfast With Tom Breneman, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	11:00 Breakfast With Tom Breneman, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	11:00 Breakfast With Tom Breneman, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	11:00 Breakfast With Tom Breneman, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.
12:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	12:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	12:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	12:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	12:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	12:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.
1:00 Bankage Talking, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	1:00 Bankage Talking, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	1:00 Bankage Talking, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	1:00 Bankage Talking, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	1:00 Bankage Talking, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	1:00 Bankage Talking, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.
2:00 "Time" Views News, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	2:00 "Time" Views News, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	2:00 "Time" Views News, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	2:00 "Time" Views News, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	2:00 "Time" Views News, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	2:00 "Time" Views News, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.
3:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	3:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	3:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	3:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	3:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	3:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.
4:00 Terry & Pirates, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	4:00 Terry & Pirates, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	4:00 Terry & Pirates, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	4:00 Terry & Pirates, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	4:00 Terry & Pirates, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	4:00 Terry & Pirates, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.
5:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	5:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	5:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	5:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	5:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	5:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.
6:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	6:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	6:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	6:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	6:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	6:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.
7:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	7:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	7:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	7:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	7:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	7:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.
8:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	8:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	8:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	8:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	8:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	8:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.
9:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	9:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	9:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	9:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	9:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	9:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.
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11:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	11:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	11:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	11:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	11:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.	11:00 News, Evans, 1:15, 3:30, 4:45.

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JOE PALOOKA



THE SEA HOUND



SUPERMAN



NAPOLEON



The Washington

Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

IT IS NOT OFTEN THAT THE DEMOCRATIC membership of the Senate holds an all-out caucus, but when it does, the sparks really fly and the issue usually gets down to the roots of what makes or breaks the Democratic Party—rivalry between the conservative wing and the more progressive north.

That issue split the Democratic Party wide open in the 1928 race between Al Smith and Herbert Hoover. Since then Franklin Roosevelt has been able to keep the two wings of the party together—at least at election time. But the crevice has been growing wider and wider between elections.

Last week's closed door caucus over Henry Wallace involved the same basic principle, with the reactionary wing of the party wanting to join with the Republicans to defeat the liberal wing.

Senator Hatch of Arizona probably summarized the issue more succinctly than anyone else when in the secret hearing he said:

"What we are doing is helping the Republicans. They're adopting Jack Garner's old technique of stealing votes away from the other side in order to win. The Republicans are now stealing votes from us in order to put us in the hole. That's not the kind of party teamwork I intend to support."

Senator Alben Barkley of Kentucky, majority leader, who sometimes—as on taxes—has sided with the reactionary wing of the party, this time was strongly on the liberal side. Returning from a minor eye operation at the Naval Hospital the day before, Barkley rose with a patch over his eye and said:

"I have been in favor of the principle embodied in the George Bill (divorcing the Commerce Department from the loan agencies) for a long time. I was opposed not only to the act which permitted Jesse Jones to take two jobs, but I was very strongly against giving the Vice President, Mr. Wallace, additional duties during the past several years. I am glad to see that Mr. Wallace finally came around to the same way of thinking, and that Mr. Truman has publicly said he wants only one job—and that the job of being Vice President is enough for any one man."

Mead Defends Wallace
THE SPEECH WHICH WALLACE DELIVERED IN NEW YORK before the Union of Democratic Action came in for some stiff criticism from Tennessee's bellicose Senator McKellar, and also illustrated the basic difference inside the party. McKellar read a clipping commenting on Wallace's speech and accused him of trying to start a third party.

This brought a quick defense from Senator Mead of New York, who quietly but convincingly pointed out that Wallace had meant to do just the opposite. "We already have a third party in New York," Senator Mead said. "That's where Wallace was speaking, and he was trying to head off a further split within the party. In New York we have to face the fact that the Democratic Party already is in a minority when the third party chooses to go against us. Wallace had that in mind when he spoke in New York and his remarks should be very helpful."

Leader of the anti-Wallace group, Senator Josiah Bailey of North Carolina, told his colleagues:

"I'm against Wallace and everything he stands for. I'm against his philosophy. I'm against his principles. I'm against everything about him. If we vote him into office he'll put the Nation into bankruptcy."

But Bailey made it clear that he would join with the Republicans in trying to bring Wallace's name up for a vote as both Secretary of Commerce and Federal Loan Administrator, in which case everyone knew he was sure to be defeated. (Bailey carried out his promise a few minutes later on the floor of the Senate but was defeated by one vote.)

Southern Democrats Divided
BY NO MEANS DID ALL THE SOUTHERN WING side with

Instruction Planned for Blind Veterans

Alexandria was making plans yesterday through its service organizations, to launch a special program of vocational instruction for the area's servicemen who have lost their eyesight.

Special courses will be started soon under the auspices of the Veterans Administration. Mrs. Robert L. Williamson, home service chairman for the Alexandria Red Cross, said that the Administration had contacted a number of blinded servicemen to help them with their claim adjustments.

"Because of the special interest of the Red Cross in the disabled veterans," Mrs. Williamson said, "we would like to assist in locating any blind veterans who may reside in Alexandria and would appreciate any information relative to their names and local addresses."

Anyone having information of this sort, she said, should contact the Alexandria Home Service Division of the Red Cross at 417 Duke st., or call AL 8100.

Bailey against Wallace, however. Senator Russell of Georgia made a statement that he believed the President had a right to appoint his own Secretary of Commerce and he would vote for Wallace as such, as long as the Commerce Department was divorced from the loan agencies.

"I'm not for splitting open the Democratic Party," Russell said, despite the fact that his senior colleague from Georgia is one of Wallace's bitterest opponents.

Senator Overton of Louisiana also was forthright in his defense of Wallace as long as the two jobs were separated.

"I was against the third term and I strongly opposed the fourth term for President Roosevelt," Overton said. "At this point, however, he is about to begin a conference of tremendous importance to the future peace of the world, and I think it imperative that the United States do nothing to indicate to the world that it has anything but the greatest confidence in the President."

Senator McFarland of Arizona also rose to call for complete support for the President.

"If this Senate turns down the President's choice for his Cabinet," the Arizona said, "it will be a deed which the Japs will exploit over. Our action will be used on the Jap radio to indicate there is discord in the United States Government."

Judicious Senator Joe O'Mahoney of Wyoming echoed the same sentiments.

"For the Senate of the United States to refuse to confirm a presidential appointment on the eve of a great international conference may be a serious blow to the President's prestige, if not to the peace of the world," O'Mahoney warned.

There was no question, however, as to where younger members of the Senate stood. Young Warren Magnuson of Washington, recently elected, made this clear toward the end of the closed caucus.

"As far as we younger members of the Senate are concerned," he said, "we are for Wallace."

Later, when the matter came up for vote, the Senate youngsters stuck by Magnuson's pledge 100 per cent with the exception of 68-year-old Senator Clyde Hoey of North Carolina, who replaces Senator Bob Reynolds.

Under the Dome

DURING CLOSED-DOOR SESSIONS OF THE SENATE

Commerce Committee, GOP Senators Brewster of Maine and Burton of Ohio wanted to keep Wallace's name in committee until the George bill was voted, saying that if the George bill were passed they would OK Wallace as Secretary of Commerce. Some of Wallace's friends didn't believe them. But when it came to a vote, Brewster and Burton stuck to their word.

New England Republicans generally followed the policy of letting the President pick his own Cabinet. Austin and Alken of Vermont, plus newly elected ex-Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts, voted that way. Senator Taft of Ohio, bitterest opponent of Wallace, leaned over the shoulder of Minnesota's Shipstead and scolded him vehemently for voting with the Wallace group. . . . In the last election, Wallace speaking in Ohio said: "Taftism must go." The Senator has not forgotten it.

Newly elected GOP Senator Cordon of Oregon told friends that he was willing to vote for Wallace as Secretary of Commerce, but not for the loan agencies also. When it came to a test vote, however, Cordon did the opposite. . . . One advantage to being a Congressman is that you may purchase cigarettes at the House restaurant. The management will go across the hall and get packs of cigarettes out of the locked closet—if you are a Congressman. . . . Rocket casualties in London include the House of Commons and Selfridge's, the world-famed department store. Member of the House of Commons now assemble in the hall of the House of Lords. . . . Former Governor John Bricker of Ohio, autumn GOP hopeful, kicked bitterly to a Cleveland newspaper because the paper quoted his former valet to the effect that Bricker had 92 suits of clothes at the executive mansion.

Breton Woods Pact Backed by CIO
By the United Press
The Congress of Industrial Organizations charged Saturday that amendments proposed by the American Bankers Association "can very easily wreck" the Bretton Woods international monetary agreement to establish an international currency stabilization fund and bank of reconstruction and development.

Girl Injured In 3-Story Hotel Fire Leap
An Alexandria woman suffered only slight injuries yesterday when she jumped from the third story of the Monticello Hotel, where a fire that started in a suite of rooms caused damage estimated at \$5000.

Chief James M. Duncan said that Mrs. Opal Cragge, 19, of 709 Oronoco st., Alexandria, jumped from the hotel at 805 King st., suffering a broken ankle as a result.

The fire was reported at 3:10 a.m. Sunday and was brought under control 20 minutes later. Four rooms were damaged by the flames, and others by water. T. J. Cockrell, chief fire inspector, suffered a cut which required hospital treatment.

Approximately 60 of the hotel guests, clad in night clothes, ran to the street as soon as the alarm was spread by two police officers, Roland Mullen and Gerge Embrey, who happened to be in the lobby of the hotel at the time.

An unidentified woman, Duncan said, crawled out a fourth story window of the hotel and made her way, hand over hand, across a chain supporting a hotel sign on the outside of the building. She reached the sign and sat on the end of it until she was rescued by firemen.

The hotel was filled to capacity. A handful of people, whose rooms were damaged, were given lodging at the Jewish Masonic Hotel nearby. The others returned to their rooms.

The Monticello Hotel was the scene, in 1941, of a fire which cost four persons their lives.

Page GOP Claim For Electoral Majority Refused
Luray, Va., Feb. 4 (P).—Circuit Judge H. W. Bertram has turned down the claim of Page Republicans for continued majority control of the county electoral board—a claim aimed at the constitutionality of a 1944 act which directs the party winning the previous gubernatorial election shall have majority membership on such local boards.

Judge Bertram said he would appoint a Democrat some time this month to the place now held on the three-man board by J. William Campbell, a Republican. Campbell's term expires February 28.

A Republican petition claims the 1944 act was unconstitutional. They hold that this conflicted with Section 31 of the State Constitution stressing the relative votes in the preceding general election. The Republicans cast the highest number of votes in Page last November.

Daily Cross Word Puzzle

